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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. EGYPT	7911	G. L. Langborne.	5th April.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5227	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 9 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman.	4,212	1st May 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
*S. S. POSEIDON		3,878	8th April.
S. S. FRANZ FERDINAND		6,043	16th April about the
*S. S. SILESIA		5,159	17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 660. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
INDIA	E. Klun	2,650	23rd April, 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

F. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	10th April 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Gerard	5th June 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about 30th April, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



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FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

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PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

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STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

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OMBAY; CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 4th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th April at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, the 3rd April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Husreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 5th April.

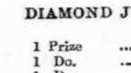
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 5th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

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PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

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EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THIS IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY,
AND
THIS IS THE TIME TO TRY.

We advise our Patrons to send their orders as early as possible to avoid disappointment, because

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only UP TO THE 17TH MAY 1902.

AND

THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 24TH MAY, 1902, ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

— OF A —
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
— OR A —
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY
— OR AN —
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

— OR A —
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
— OR A —
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.				Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each		...	...	250
2 Do. " 100 "		...	...	200
2 Do. " 75 "		...	...	150
4 Do. " 50 "		...	...	200
10 Do. " 25 "		...	...	250
100 Do. " 10 "		...	...	1,000
200 Do. " 5 "		...	...	1,000
200 Do. " 1 "		...	...	200
523 Prizes			Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
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Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
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WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
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TRUNKS, BAGS, DRESSING BAGS, HOSIERY, DECK SHOES, DECK CHAIRS, RUGS, MAUDS.

MEDICINES, GROCERIES, WINES, TOILET REQUISITES, PERFUMES, ETC.

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JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,

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Beg to announce that owing to THE INRCEASING DEMAND for their well-known

ARTISTIC FURNITURE

they have added a

NEW SHOW ROOM

to their already extensive premises where a display of the most UP-TO-DATE designs and patterns may now be seen.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including slyce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
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SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

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THE ROYAL WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT AS PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING HAS BEEN CONFERRED ON

C. BECHSTEIN.
BERLIN AND LONDON.

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LISTZ *writes*....."For twenty-eight years I have now used your Pianos, and they have maintained their superiority. YOUR INSTRUMENTS ARE PERFECT."

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SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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SPOONS AND FORKS.

WELL BALANCED, WELL FINISHED, HIGH CLASS,
The Best that English Manufacture Can Produce,
WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

BEST QUALITY.		FIDDLE. Rs. a.	SPEAR. Rs. a.	KINGS. Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	11 12	16 8	22 0
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE SPOONS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
DESSERT FORKS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE FORKS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
SECOND QUALITY.				
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	10 0	15 12	18 14
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE SPOONS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4
DESSERT FORKS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE FORKS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4

TABLE CUTLERY BEST ENGLISH MADE

DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL HAND FORGED BLADES.

HANDLES.		BONE. Rs. a.	XYLONITE. Rs. a.	IVORY. Rs. a.
DESSERT KNIVES	Per Doz.	14 12	15 12	29 12
TABLE KNIVES	" "	13 8	19 8	42 0
MEAT CARVERS	Pair	7 8	8 0	15 0
STEEL	Each	2 4	2 8	5 8

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MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY OUR

BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHT OF ASIA

CIGARS.

THEY BEAT THE "BEST."

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CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,

ADEN.

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TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY? WHY? WHY?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THERE will be a PRACTICE in the Town Hall THIS AFTERNOON at 5-45 P.M.

NEVILLE MEDLEY,
Hony. Secy. and Trear.

Green's Mansions, Fort, 3rd April, 1902.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

WRITTEN APPLICATIONS for the appointment of a Municipal AUDITOR under section 136 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 will be received by the undersigned upto 5 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 24th April 1902. The appointment will be for the Official Year ending 31st March 1903, but will be renewable annually at the pleasure of the Corporation. The maximum remuneration payable is Rs. 5,000 per annum.

Applicants should state age, and qualifications, and remuneration expected, and send COPIES ONLY of certificates.

M. N. WADIA.
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, 1st April, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

ATLAS BOILER PRESERVATIVE.

Cleans and Preserves Marine, Locomotive, and Stationary Boilers.

DIRECTLY preservative to Iron and Steel, and INNOCUOUS to Boiler and Engine Fittings (see Chemists' Report).

CORROSION is removed, and its further action prevented by the Neutralization and precipitation of GREASE and matter productive of Acid reaction, rendering the use of ZINC PLATES unnecessary.

RUST is disintegrated to its base, and thereby its further action is neutralized.

CALE is disintegrated from all parts of a Boiler, and is quickly precipitated in granular form to the bottom.

For Full Particulars, apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1901 SHOW LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS, WHICH NOW EXCEED

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The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

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ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the ORIENTAL.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office,

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5
„ 6 Months	4½
„ 3 Months	4

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The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

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(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR BOOTS and SHOES—Go to S. & Co. Upwards of 3,000 pairs now on view to select from, the prices will appeal to you, the goods speak for themselves. Inspection invited.—SUTOR & Co. Agents. THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.,) Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED an EUROPEAN GOVERNESS with good references. Must be accomplished. Apply Box "No. 361 A" Advt. Dept "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AN ASSISTANT PRINTER.—The services of an experienced Assistant Printer are required for a local English daily paper. Only those who have acted in that capacity before on English Papers need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to "156 M," Advt. Dept., care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—Comfortable Furnished APARTMENTS in a quiet House, close to Golf Links on Tooting Common London. Easy reach of City and West End. Board to suit visitors. Apply for terms Box "No. 122 F," Advt. Dept. "The Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

TRAVELLING REQUISITES AT FACTORY PRICES.—Solid Leather Trunks, Suit and Shirt Cases, Kit, Gladstone and Brief Bags, Ladies' and Gent's Fitted Cases and Bags, Soiled Linen Bags and Holdalls Inspect these goods and compare our prices.—SUTOR & Co., Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

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GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

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POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
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DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
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TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

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SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins, Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.

Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.

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Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.

Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.

SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.

Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.

Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.

Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.

Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 3	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

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Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore,	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok,	Ceou Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Sourabaya,	Hankow,
Penang,	Hongkong,	Yokohama,
Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow	Kobe,
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

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CHIEF OFFICES:—64, Princes Street, Edinburgh

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ACCUMULATED LIFE FUNDS £ 12,000,000.

ENDOWMENT AND WHOLE TERM POLICIES ISSUED AT MODERATE RATES.

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AT the LAST DIVISION of PROFITS a BONUS of £ 1-8-0 per cent. was declared. The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December, 1905.

For Prospectuses and necessary forms please apply to

MESSRS. KING KING & Co.,
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NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
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ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee.
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

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CALCUTTA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1901.
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MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble, of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

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Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS of various sections and sizes at Reduced Prices. Large stock kept for immediate delivery. Cheaper and more durable than Timber. Apply to

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FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

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FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

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ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments. Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

THE GREATEST CURE

For Nervous Debility, including Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Impotence, Wasting Decay, Loss of Vital Power, Dimness of Sight, Pimples and Eruptions of all kinds, Frightful Dreams, Pains in the Loins, Evil Forebodings, Loss of Energy, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Low Spirits, Fœtid Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Emaciation, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Weakness of the Generative Organs; Liver Complaints. Diseases of the Urinary Organs, &c. This newly-discovered Remedy never fails to rid the sufferer of his ailments, and full particulars of it will be sent on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. Address:—Rev. JOHN WILSON, 49 Murillo Road, Lee, Kent, England. (Name this paper)

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NOTICES.

BURMA PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—European Temporary ENGINEERS for the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department, Burma.

Age, technical education, qualifications, including linguistic attainments, and last salary, should all be fully stated and copies forwarded of all certificates, with history of service.

Applications received after the 1st May, 1902, will not be considered.

H. GROVES,
Chief Engr., P. W. Dept., Burma.

Rangoon, March, 1902.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

ALTERATION OF SCHEME FOR A NEW LINE OF STREET FROM CARNAC BRIDGE TO QUEEN'S ROAD (SCHEME II).

NOTICE OF PROPERTIES NO LONGER INTENDED TO BE ACQUIRED.

WHEREAS a notification stating the fact of the abovementioned street scheme having been made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, the limits of the area comprised therein and naming a place where particulars of the said scheme a map of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired might be seen at all reasonable hours was pursuant to Section 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 22nd day of December, 1898.

AND WHEREAS certain notices signed by order of the Chairman of the Board were in the years 1898 and 1899 pursuant to Sections 27 (2) and 32 of the said Act, given that certain lands or buildings in the said notices respectively described (as to which the names of the persons to whom the said notices were given appeared in the Assessment Book of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay as that of the persons respectively primarily liable for the payment of the property taxes leviable under the Municipal Act) were proposed to be acquired by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay under the provisions of the said Act for the purpose of the said street scheme, and thereby required of such persons respectively an answer stating whether they dissented or not in respect of the acquisition of such lands or buildings and, if they should dissent, the reasons of such dissent within thirty days from the date of service of those notices.

AND WHEREAS a declaration, dated the 25th day of June, 1901, under the signature of a Secretary to Government that certain lands (being a portion only of the lands which had been notified as aforesaid as proposed to be acquired by the Board for the purposes of the said scheme and in respect of which the said notices had been given as aforesaid) were required for a public purpose was pursuant to Sections 29 and 32 of the said Act published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 27th day of June, 1901.

AND WHEREAS it appeared to the Board that Improvements could be made in certain parts of the said scheme and the Board therefore under the provisions of the said Sections 29 and 32 altered the said scheme (a notification in respect of which alteration was published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 1st of August, 1901)

AND WHEREAS the alterations so made by the Board have rendered it no longer necessary for the Board to acquire for the purposes of the said scheme as so altered certain of the lands which were originally proposed to be acquired for the purposes of the said scheme as originally made and which lands were comprised in the map and statement referred to in the said first mentioned notification and in respect of which lands the said notices were served as aforesaid and the Board consequently no longer propose to acquire for the purposes of the said scheme as so altered the lands which it is no longer necessary for the Board to acquire as aforesaid.

AND WHEREAS the lands or buildings described below are the lands or buildings which the Board no longer purpose to acquire as aforesaid or form part of such lands or buildings.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lands or buildings described below are no longer proposed to be acquired by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay for the purposes of the said street scheme as so altered.

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS OR BUILDINGS NO LONGER PROPOSED TO BE ACQUIRED.

Street.	Ward No.	Street No.	Description	Remarks.
Kitchen Garden Lane.	C—1199 (1)	17-31	Land and Godowns.	
Do. ...	C—1199 (2)	17-31 (a)	Upper floor of above used as residence.	
Do. ...	C—1198 (1)	9 11-13-15	Chal, ground-floor Shops.	
Do. ...	C—1198 (2)	15 (a)	Upper floor of Ward No. 1198 (1).	
Do. ...	C—1200 (1)	33-45	Land and Godowns.	
Do ...	C—1200 (2)	33-45 (	Upper floor of above used as residence.	
Do. ...	C—1297	5	Land and Godown.	
Do. ...	C—1298	6	Do.	
Do. ...	C—1299	7	Do.	
Do. ...	C—1300	8	Land and Chowky.	
Shaik Memon Street	C—110	33-43	Land and House with Shops.	
Do. ...	C—111	45	Do.	
Do. ...	C—112	45 (1)	Land and Godown.	
Do. ...	C—113 (1)	47-49	Land and Shops.	
Do. ...	C—113 (2)	47-49	Do.	
Do. ...	C—113 (3)	47-49	Land and House.	
Do. ...	C—114 (4)	47-49	Do.	
Do. ...	C—115	51	Land with Shops.	
Do. ...	C—116	51 (1)	Land and House.	
Do. ...	C—117	53	Land with Shops	
Do. ...	C—118	55-67	Land and Shops.	
Do. ...	C—119	1	Land and Dyer's Shed.	
Do. ...	C—120	2	Land.	
Do. ...	C—216	36-44	Land, Shops and Godown.	
Do. ...	C—217 (1)	46-48	Land, Shops and ground-floor,	
Do. ...	C—217 (2)	48 (a)	Land, House and upper floor.	
Do. ...	C—218 (1), &c.	50, &c.	Cloth Market.	
Sayed Abdul Rehman Street	C—6	26-36	Land and House with Shops.	
	C—7	38	Land and Jamatkhana Memon Community.	
Do. ...	C—8	40-42	Land and Shop.	
Do. ...	C—9	44-46	Do.	
Balu Sarang Street	B—99	8	Land and House with Shops.	
Do. ...	B—100	10-12	Land and House and Godowns.	
Do. ...	B—101	14-16	Land and House with Shops.	
Do. ...	B—102	18-22	Land and House with Godowns.	
Do. ...	B—103	24-26	Do.	
Do. ...	B—104	28-30	Do.	
Do. ...	B—106	36	Do.	
Do. ...	B—107	38-40	Land and House with Godowns and Shops.	
Do. ...	B—108	42-44	Land and House with Godowns.	
Do. ...	B—105	32-34	Land,	
Do. ...	B—109	46	House with Godown.	
Do. ...	B—170	39-41	Land and House with Shops.	
Balu Sarang Street	B—169	35-37	Land and House and Godowns.	
Do. ...	B—168	31-33	Land, Shop and Godown.	
Do. ...	B—167	27-29	Do.	
Do. ...	B—166	21-25	Land and House with Godown.	
Do. ...	B—165 (2)	19 (a)	Vacant space,	
Do. ...	B—165 (1)	19	Do.	
Do. ...	B—164	13-17	Land and Chawl.	
Do. ...	B—63	7-11	Do.	
Do. ...	B—162	1-5	Do.	
Nagdevi Street	B—203	2	Do.	
Do. ...	B—204	4-12	Do.	
Do. ...	B—205	14-18	Do.	
Do. ...	B—206	20-22	Do.	
Do. ...	B—305	1-3	Land and Shop.	
Do. ...	B—306 (1)	5-9	Do.	
Do. ...	B—307	11-15	Land, House, Shop & Godown	
Do. ...	B—308,309	17-25	Do.	
Do. ...	B—306 (2)	9 (a)	Do.	
Carnac Bridge Road	B—509,510	194-196	Land and House with Shop.	
Do. ...	B—511	198-200	Do.	
Do. ...	B—512 (1)	202-204	Do.	
Hussain Khan Khalifa Street.	B—401,402	2-4	Do.	
Do. ...	B—403	6	Land and Shed.	
Do. ...	B—404	8-10	Land and House with Godown.	
Do. ...	B—405	12-14	Do.	
New Hanuman Lane.	C—1291 (1)	2-10	Land and Chawl with Godown.	
Do. ...	C—1292	12	Land and Shop.	
Do. ...	C—1291 (2)	10 (a)	Land and upper floor of 2-10 and Residence.	
Do. ...	C—1291 (3)	10 (b)	Land and Hindoo Temple.	
Do. ...	C—1293	14 (1)	Land & Godown.	
Do. ...	C—1294	14 (2)	Land and House.	
Do. ...	C—1295	3	Land & Godown.	
Do. ...	C—1296	4	Residence 4 Rooms.	
Do. ...	C—1301 (1)	16-32	Land and Chawl.	
Do. ...	C—1301 (2)	34	Do.	
Do. ...	C—1302	36-38	Land and House with Shops.	

S. REBSCH,
Chairman of the Board.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 1.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£94 1-4	= —	1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101×	=	plus 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£84 1-2	= —	,, 1-16
Bar Silver in London	24 3-4	= —	,, 1-16
Do New York	53 3-4	=	unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris.	25'17	=	,,
Do New York	4'87 7-8	=	,,
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	,,
,, Short London Bills 2 3-4		,, =	,,
,, Indian Bank Bills 2 1-2;		,, =	,,

Arrival ;—Aleppo, Turkistan, Daghestan, St. Kilda, Vinnzo, Florio.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester was firm. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 32,000. Spot 4 27-32 plus 3-32. Arrivals closed easier.

Apl.	Apl.May.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Nov.-Dec.
4'47	4'47	4'48	4'34	4'23

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	13,000 bales.
Do. last year	27,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	6,000 ,,
Do. to Continent	10,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	9
Futures, month of July	8'77
Do. do. Oct.	8'10

Rapeseed Brown 37 3-4 May.-June Sellers tone quiet, but steady.

Linseed 53 3-4. May.-June Sellers tone firmer.

Red Karachi wheat 29. Apr.-May. Sellers.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 4,000,000.

	Bales.
Cotton Total visible supply	35,60,000
,, ,, of which is East Indian	103,000
,, Stock in London	6,000
,, Quantity in sight	9,240,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 1st April, 1902 :—

Cotton	5423	Bales.
Wheat	2103	Cwts.
Linseed	13759	,,
Rapeseed	24568	,,
Gingellyseed	3066	,,
Poppyseed	791	,,
Groundnuts	291	,,
Castorseed	1842	,,
Rice	517	,,
Myrabollams	9281	,,
Cottonseed	7093	,,

Imports of treasure ex s.s. Tonkin from Port Said Gold coin Rs. 3,00,000.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 31-32d
Bank Demand	1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 months Sight D. A.	1s 4 5-32d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 9-32d
French Francs 3 do do	169 3-4
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	131
Shanghai 30 ,, ,,	177 1-2
Japan 30 ,, ,,	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	96-13
1st Settlement	96-15

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th Febry.	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 27th March	7 do
Bank of Bengal do. 27th do	7 do
Bank of Madras do. 7th Febry.	8 do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	9 7
Forward, May	9 7

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6 4 to 6 6
Do. Forward, May...	6 5 to 6 6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	6 14
Do. Forward May...	6 14

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	9 0
Forward, May	8 11 to 8 12

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready	27 8
Forward, May	29 0

Groundnuts—Tone steady.

Ready	45 0

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	160	153	148	25 April
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	170	164	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	170	164	...	do.
Belati (M.-G.)	187	181	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	174	...	do.
Dhamangam Poolgam	189	183	...	do.
Oomra good staple	...	191	...	do.
Akola M.-G. / Khamgaum do. / Karanja do.	189	183	...	do.
Broach do.	214	...	209	do.
Bhownugger (H. G.)	...	...	185	15-25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	204	do.
Westerns	...	...	188	do.

Cotton—Tone steady.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
			Half	yearly.	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		125
Anglo-Indian	1,345	—	0	Nil	11
Berar Manfg Co., Ld.	2,750	500	200	Nil	1
Bombay United	9	1,000	1,000	Nil	265
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	600	500	dvdRs30	430
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs 75	1,512½
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	450
City of Bombay Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	Nil	560
Connaught Mills	1500	500	500	25	406
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	nil	410
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	Nil	540
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	280
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	180
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs10	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	870
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	95
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	260
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	100
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	250
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	5,430	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	670
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs2	280
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs 5	128
Lord Reay Ml.	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,575
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd57	1635
[illegible]	6,000	250	—	Nil	10
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs45	1,290
Mysore S & M Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	90
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	90
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	747	1,	1,000	Nil	540
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	570
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	Nil	810
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,650
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	135
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	20
Southern Maharatta	1,219	250	250	Nil	170
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	25	Nil	75
Standard Mill Co.	1,000	500		Nil	195
Swadeshi Mills	5,000	500	5 10	dvdRs15	562½
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	500		Nil	370
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	10
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	163

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 4 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

SATARA.

BIRTH.

RENDALL—April 1, at Satara, the wife of Hugh Rendall I. C. S., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

WITHERS—January 29, on the Kumassi Railway Survey West Africa, of black-water fever, George Herbert Tucker Withers, the dearly beloved fourth son of the late Charles Withers, and of his wife, Isabella Amelia, aged 22 years and 30 days.

HOT WEATHER COMFORTS.

	Rs. a
CHIRETTONES — Cools the Blood and prevents Boils.	1 0
COCA WINE — Prevents fatigue.	2 8
PAPARADINE — For indigestion.	2 0
CHICKEN WINE — Will sustain when food is distasteful.	0
EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA IODISED — A great Blood Purifyer.	2 4
SUMMER SALINE — Cooling and refreshing.	1 4
SYRUP OF INDIAN FIGS — A mild and pleasant laxative.	0 12
VIOLET POWDER — Keeps the skin cool and velvety.	0 10
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE — The Finest Hair Dressing Extant.	1 8

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53 m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water 6-6m., 7-33a. Low water. 1-3m., 0-41a.
Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Evening Concert in aid of Home for Blind Children, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p. m, to-day.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of March was 4138, the daily average being 135. New admissions 851, Parsees 734, Hindoos 1058, Mahomedans 1016, Christians 338 and 58 children were vaccinated this month.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Daressalem and Zanzibar per extra s. s. Palitana will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on Saturday the 5th inst., specially superscribed letters for Beira, Mozambique and Delagoa Bay will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ACCIDENT AT THE DOCKYARD.—Shaik Dawood Shaik Goolam Hoosein, a labourer employed at the Government Dockyard, was on Tuesday morning, assisting in discharging a cargo of timber from a ship at the Government Dockyard, when a rope broke causing a piece of timber to fall on his left arm, which was broken. He was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

NAVSARI, BILLIMORA AND BULSAR.—A correspondent writes :—At Navsari many wells are dried up owing to this hot season, and hence there is a cry for water in many places there.—The annual fair at Hoonai will not be held this year owing to the increase of plague in the locality.—Of late there were no cases of plague either at Navsari, Bulsar or at Billimora.—A theft of ornaments amounting to Rs. 75 000 belonging to Mohalsabai, the Rani of the late Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, is reported from Navsari where the Rani is now living on pension. A reward of Rs. 2,000 is offered by the Rani.—Owing to the removal of the Post Office to the station from the Bazaar at Bulsar, a petition was submitted to the postal authorities by the inhabitants of the place. The Post Office will be again removed to the Bazaar.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—A social gathering of members of the Bombay Catholic Association and their families was held at the Association rooms on Easter Monday. There was a very large attendance and the programme which was commenced at 8 p. m. was composed of a variety of attractive items, Orchestral selections, piano solos, Duets, songs and recitations. The programme was ably rendered, the special successes of the evening being the comic contributions of Mr. W. Tyler, who kept the audience in roars of laughter. The assembly dispersed at 11-30 p. m. after having spent a very enjoyable evening. Amongst those present were the Revd. Secretary to the Bishop of Damaun, the Revd. Professor Boswin, the Rev. Simoes Vice-Rector of the Episcopal Seminary of Damaun and the Revds. Boese, Talk, T. Continho, Misquitta, and Nunes.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A RAILWAY YARD.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Raghoo Gungaram, aged twenty, a porter employed at the G. I. P. Railway goods-yard, at Wari Bunder. The evidence showed that about noon on Tuesday, the deceased, along with other porters, was engaged informing a train of wagons, near a turntable in the Wari Bunder goods-yard. They fastened one end of a rope to a wagon near the turntable and passing the other end through a hook on the other wagon, which was a short distance off, fastened it to a pillar on the turntable. The second wagon was drawn towards the first and they immediately came in contact, but the impact was so great that they soon receded from each other. The deceased then began to untie a piece of rope attached to the second wagon but before he could do so the wagon sloped down and jammed his head between the buffers. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died a few hours after, the cause of death being fracture of the skull. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CHARGE AGAINST AN ARTIST.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Harry de Hannke, a German artist in the employ of Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal and Sons at Secundrabad appeared to answer a charge of cheating preferred against him by Messrs. A. Bhicaji and Company, in respect of a gold ring set with topaz and diamonds and valued at about Rs. 350. Mr. Welinker, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. H. Sealy, pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case have been reported. The Magistrate in delivering his judgment said that he was not satisfied from the evidence before the court that it was understood by the accused that the transaction was to be a cash transaction. The evidence before him on the point was only that of the complainant. It did not appear that the designation, "Manager" was a false one, for the accused was the head of his department. It appeared that he had taken upon him the function of a manager upto the 17th January, three days subsequent to the day on which he described himself as such to Mr. Khursheoji. The complainant had no evidence to offer as to the accused leaving Bombay under a false name. Besides there was no evidence to show that the accused was spending money recklessly at that time. Under the circumstances the accused must be discharged. The exhibits were ordered to be returned to the parties producing them. The ring was to be returned to the accused.

SHIPPING COMBUSTIBLE ARTICLES.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Hemraj Vandravan, a merchant and Moreshwar Ragunath, a "muccadam," were charged by Mr. Robert Ditchburn, Manager for Messrs. Shepherd and Company, with shipping dangerous goods, namely, a case of vitriol on the 12th of February last. Mr. Smetham, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Kotewal, pleader, appeared for the second accused.

The propert in question was shipped per s. s. Sabarmati which sailed for Malpi on the West Coast on the 12th of February last, with 300 passengers on board. When the ship had left Marmagoa and had set out for Karwar the vitriol caught fire in the hatch, but the fire was soon put out. Four packages of stationery also were shipped with the case of vitriol.

The accused Moreshwar stated that he had signed the Bill of Lading of the five cases in question and had certified the discription of the goods given to be correct. The owner Hemraj was away at Jaferabad at that time. Hemraj had dictated to him the description and the number of the packages; and relying upon his word he had signed the bill.

As the accused Hemraj was not present, the case was adjourned to the 23rd instant, in order to enable him to appear in court.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES IN CAMP.

THE first Camp held by the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, which was carried out at Santa Cruz, was brought to a satisfactory conclusion on Saturday when the Corps was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Mitchell, Commanding 2nd Bombay Grenadiers. The Camp opened on the 8th ultimo and lasted for three weeks in order to give ample oppurtunity to each Volunteer to choose the time most convenient to himself to work out a period of six days in the Camp. It is satisfactory to note that nearly every member of the Corps in Bombay (exclusive of the Cadets for whom of course the Camp was not intended) availed himself of this oppurtunity of attending Camp for the requisite period and by the experience thus gained has, it is believed, added considerably to his knowledge of the military duties he may some day be called upon to perform.

The total attendances at parades during the camp exceeded 2,500 in number including the parades on on the three Saturday afternoons, when there was always a strong muster. This number of attendances must be considered extremely satisfactory when it is taken into consideration that nearly every Volunteer who was attending the Camp had, after attending the morning parades which commenced about 6 o'clock and ended about half past eight, to go to Bombay to his business and to return by the 5 o'clock train in the afternoon back to Santa Cruz in order to attend the evening parade which lasted from 6 o'clock to about a quarter past seven. The Corps may therefore justly congratulate themselves on the keenness of all the Members who gave up their leisure and comfort in order to perfect themselves in their Military duties and hurried from Camp to Office and back again at a time of the year when the climate of Bombay is usually extremely exhausting. Indeed during the later days the heat was most oppressing and trying.

The chief objects of the instructions given were to perfect the rank and file in Company drill and in extended order movements, to give the officers and N. O. Officers confidence and accustom them to efficiently carry out the responsibility of Commanding their units without the aid of the Regimental Instructors and to give all ranks a good oppurtunity of learning guardand out-postduty fire discipline and shelter trench exercise, which it is almost impossible to do in the short space of time available for Company parades held in Bombay.

FIELD FIRING.

Field Firing from a defensive position was practised on two Saturday afternoons at lines of small chatties and dummies placed on the ground representing successive lines of skirmishers in attack formation at unknown distances varying from about 450 to 900 pards. The proportion of hits was on the whole satisfactory. On the night of the 20th March a scheme of out-post duty and of camp defence was worked out in combination with the Bombay Light Horse and the 21st Bombay Infantry who were camped out in the immediate vicinity of the Rifles. Each Corps furnished picquets to protect their own Camp. A company of the 21st Bombay Infantry were told off to attack and if possible break through, but owing to the bright moonlight that prevailed and the vigilance of the defence they were unable to approach any part of the line unobserved and their attempt failed, after an obstinate and smart attack at various points, the cease fire sounding at 11 p. m.

THE INSPECTION.

The inspection took place on Saturday afternoon at 5 p. m. by Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell who was accompanied by major Hoghton, D. A. A. G, Bo. District. The Cadet Companies were first inspected and afterwards put through some Company movements under Major Leask, V. D., Capt. Wilkinson and their N. C. Officers. In the meantime A. D. and G. Companies under Major Pollen, V. D., marched to a position to the east of the Rifle Butts and prepared for Field Firing, the men firing from behind and bags and brickwork loopholes. The Targets (Chatties and dummy figures) being very small a high percentage of hits to rounds fired was not to be expected, particularly as the ranges were unknown and had to be judged by the Company Commanders from observation only without range finders, after firing a few Volleys. The results were extremely creditable. On the conclusion of this piece work the Inspecting Officer visited the positions that had in the meantime been taken up by A.C. and F. Companies who had been told off under the Command of Captain Snell for Out-post duty in conformity with a scheme for protection of the Camp from surprise. He questioned the N.C. Officers and men regarding the duties they had been told off for and then watched an attack upon the sentry line by 'E' Company (Cyclists) under Captain Dunlop who had been told off and left Camp early in the afternoon to carry out this purpose. The Battalion was next drawn up in Quarter Column and after Majors Leask and Sharp had been presented with the Volunteer officers Decoration and Sergt.-Sharp, "D" Company with the Volunteer Long Service Medal-Lieut-Col. Mitchell addressed the Battalion. He said that though the tome at his disposal to carry out the Inspection was very limited he was satisfied that the Camp had done much good and that it was evident that all ranks had profited by the teaching which a Camp of Instruction afforded. As regards the field firing he was pleased generally with the Fire Discipline and he was very pleased to observe that the Sights of the Rifles were properly adjusted to the various Ranges given he observed however that many men did not take sufficient advantage of the Sandbag head cover which was provided. As regards the out-post work he was pleased to see that all ranks appeared to understand their various duties and he had received clear intelligent answers to his questions regarding the duties of picquets, Patrols, Sentries &c. In conclusion he said that he would have much pleasure in making a favourable report on the Corps to the General Officer Commanding the District. The strength on the Inspection Parade was 13 Officers, 31 Sergts. 36 Band and Buglers and 343 Rank and File Total 423 of all Ranks.

This notice must not conclude without mention of the capital Concert organised by Sergt. Soundy "E" Coy and Col. Tyler "B" Coy ably supported by other Members of the Corps and friends from Bombay who kindly gave their services. As a separate notice however has appeared of the last Concert in the daily papers it is unnecessary to particularise At the end of the Programme a Call was made for Lieut-Col. Nicholson who in the Course of his remarks said that this, the First Camp held by the Corps had been to some extent experimental. He was quite satisfied on the whole and was determined it should become an annual affair he reminded all members that it should not be regarded as a picnic but seriously as a means to render the corps efficient. From the experience gained this year he hoped to hold a still more successful Camp next year. He would endeavour to reduce the period of the Camp next year to a fortnight, and also to hold it earlier in the year and he hoped that every member would do his best to attend. He thanked all ranks for their support during the past season and in conclusion he thanked the performers who had afforded such great amusement during the evening.

The messing arrangements of the Camp were carried out by Mr. Merrell of Ajmere who in that Department gave complete satisfaction and who also by his numerous songs contributed much to the amusements of the evening. The Camp was admirably lighted at night with 7 Kitsons Patent lamps under the management of Messrs. Jamsetjee Muncherjee and Company.

THE ABKARI REPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since the Abkari Act passed in the year 1878, I have never seen that its annual Administration Report ending 31st July were not issued before March of the next year. The month of April, is already commenced, but still it has not come to light. What may be the cause of the delays? Perhaps it may be worth to criticise for granting compensation, remission or under such other pretences to some favourite rich liquor farmers. You know that the farming system is against the policy of civilized nations and against the opinions of India and Home Government, it creates temptation for bribery and jobbery, so it is a curse. It robs the health and wealth of the poor consuming masses and is a heavy loss to Government.—Yours &c.,

7th April P. B. DANTRA.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 3.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Testamentary suit for examination of a witness.

39-01—Little and Co—Jugmohundas Vurjiwandas vs Joothabhoy Raghowjee—Edgelow G and W.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

53-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern S and W Co, vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.

28-02—Payne G S and M—Tejpal Gadoo and others vs S Lakhmichand and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

611-01—Pestonji R and K—Silabai widow vs Canji Goculdas—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Summary Suits to be heard in Chambers.

121-0-2—Payne G S and M—Canjee Dwarkadas vs Gomtibai widow and others.

For Dimissal.

172-99—Shamrao and M—Vadilal Lalubhoy vs Dayabhoy—Mansukhram Mansuklal J and M.

For preliminary Issue.

633-00—Thakardas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick vs Hajee Cassum Joosub and others—Smetham B and N and Payne G S and M—part heard.

Petition for hearing.

In the matter of the Indian companys act VI of 1882 and and the Diamond Jubilee Milk supply and Diary Co Ld and reduced.

Nana and H—The Diamond Jubilee Milk supply and Diary Co Ld and reduced—Petitioner.

For final decree and costs.

429-95—Payne G S and M—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi widow—Khunderao and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

719-99—Khunderao and S—Madhavprasad Ramgopal vs Madanlal Laljimal and others—Pestonji R and K.

305-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Chaturbhuj Goverdhandas vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Wadia and G and Payne G S and M.

871-00—Smetham B and N—Maneckbai widow vs Ardeshir Hormusjee Tadiwala Kanga and P.

239,9,365-0-1—Chetnis M and N—Balkrishna Ramkrishna Chobe vs The Oriental Life Assurance Co Ld Ardeshir H D and Co.

434-0-1—Ardeshir H D and Co—The Oriental Govt Secretary Life assurance Co Ld—Lakhmidas Khimjee Vasu and another Mulla and M.

667-00—Payne G S and M—Hajee Isuf Mahomed Suleman W G Hale Crawford B and Co.

554-0-1—Tyabjee D and Co—Rajibai widow vs Meghjee Luckmidas Edgelow G and W.

555-0-1—Tyabjee D and Co—Rijibai widow vs Meghjee Luckmidas Edgelow G and W.

840-0-1—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail Noorani—Unwalla and T.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKUR.

For Judgment.

674-01—M D and J—Bai Bhicajee and others vs Hormusjee Cursetjee—F P Pavri and D D Romer.

595-98—Ardeshir H D and Co—Narayen Vishnoo Sukhathanker vs Golab Sitaram and Co Smetham B and N.

608-98—Ardeshir HD and Co—Narayen Vishnu Sukhathanker vs Laxshmibai and another—Smetham B and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

461-00—F P Pavri—Furdunji Shapurji Madons vs Bazonjee Shapurjee Madon—M D and J Part heard.

310-01—Khunderao and S—Damodhar Govindjee vs Liladhur Murarjee—Payne G S and M.

757-01—Smetham B and M—D D Nackwa and other vs Dewichund Sawajee—In person.

198-01—Muljee C and V—Rao Bahadur Dr Crishnarao Vishwanath Dhurandhur vs Rukhmabai Abas Angoolibai widow and other CL and O and M J and H

662-00—D D Romer—Kashinath Jewan Gamand and other vs Jewan Mangolia Gawand another—H M and M (for postponement.)

883-00—Mantre and B Pandhrinath Balcrishna vs Shantaram Balcrishna and other Little and Co and M and B

237-97—Thakurdas and Co Goolraj Doongerseyvs Doongersey Gododia H M and M.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Death from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	4	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	22	51
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	34	20	45
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	18	13	21
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	87	30	63
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	11	9	20
G Mahim and Worli	29	27	41
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	23
Total	195	134	281
Total plague deaths to date	110,834	60,021	
Same date last year	112	106	281

ANTI-PLAGUE VACCINE.

THE following is a statement showing the number of doses of Plague Vaccine sent to various places from the Plague Research Laboratory during the week ending Friday, the 28th March :—

Date.	Where and to whom sent.	Doses.
	Bombay Presidency.	
23 & 27 March	Bombay, Laboratory Officers	4
26 March	Dr C Fernandes, M D, L M and S Private Practitioner	48
22 March	Godhra, Civil Surgeon, Panch Mahals	200
25 March	Baroda, Nellie Nunan, M E Mission	303
	N.-W. P.	
25 March	Allahabad, Officer in charge, Plague Operations	201
	Bengal Presidency.	
27 March	Calcutta, Special Health Officer	100
	Punjab.	
22 March	Amritsar, Civil Surgeon	501
	Australia—N. S. W.	
24 March	John Lee Esq. Premier and Secretary.	10,050

Total sent out during the week under report	11,407
Total sent out since 1st January 1902, in addition to above	1,73,670
Total sent up to December 1901	24,89,690
Grand Total	26,74,767

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 2ND OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased every where, the rise being brisk in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Allahabad, Bhavnogar, Bijapur, Secunderabad and Masulipatam.

Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to strong in Cutch and Kathiwar and moderate to light elsewhere.

The Temperature, both maximum and minimum, continues to be in excess of normal in serveral places. The maximum temperature varied from 107° at Akola to 84° at Veraval, and the minimum from 64° at Lahore to 82° at Negapatam.

The sky is more or less cloudy in seveeal places.

Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Goa, Belgaum Sholapur and Secunderabad.

Hot Weather conditions obtain over nearly the whole country.

Weather seems to be slightly favourable for local rain at or about Belgaum.

E. A. KENYON
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st April 1902.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ... inches	29·869
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	84·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75 5
Dew Point	72·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·677
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	90 0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·2
General Directions of wind.*	NNW, NNE, SE, SSW, W. WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	200

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

A CORRESPONDENT has been making inquiries about the antecedents of Lord Methuen, and has discovered that the founder of the house was a Hungarian noble who left his native country, and accompanied Edgar Atheling to England. According to Sir Robert Douglas's "Baronage of Scotland," published at the end of the eighteenth century, the Hungarian, by reason of strained relations with William the Conqueror, hastened to Scotland, where he was hospitably received by Malcolm Canmore. Malcolm later conferred on the stranger the Barony of Methuen, in Perthshire. In Elizabeth's reign a descendant settled in England, and was the founder of the Corsham branch, of which Lord Methuen is now the head.

THE disaster to Lord Methuen has brought out on every side accounts of that General's career and character. One journal tells us that he "has sporting and athletic tastes strongly developed." Perhaps some believers in the severe school of modern generalship—the Moltke school—may find in this fact alone a proof of inefficiency. Mr. Kipling has trounced our nation for its over-devotion to athletics ; but long before "The Islanders" was written, Mr. Zangwill had given the matter epigrammatic treatment in one of his novels. The general of the future, one of his characters observes will be "a paralytic chess-master, carried about the field on a water bed."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Imani, 2,979 tons, Captain T B Piabody, sailed to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE Missageries Maritimes Co's steamer R Girard, sailed to-day for China and Japan, with generel cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Metis, 2,167 tons, Captain D B Marshall arrived in harbour yesternay, from Blyth, 1st March, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Palitana, 1934 tons, Captain W Lemarchand, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Zanzibar, 19th March, via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr Storer as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, R J Rickford, will sail to-day, for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr Baumergiton, Mr Neldeke and six natives and 50 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Canara, 1,216 tons, Captain R Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Zanzibar, 20th March, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Caines, Mr Fragosa, Mr Chaurse e and 69 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 2.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Canning		Gordon	Wet Basin	R I Marine
R I M S Minto		Vale	Wet Basin	I Marine
a Torpedo Boat No 100		Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N		—
a Do No 102		Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N		....
a Do No 103		Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N		—
Margareta	150	Baddeley		R I Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

3 Torpedo Boats ... . —

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
H M S Plassey					Torpedo G'boat
H M S Assaye		Lambert			Torpedo Catcher
H M S Magdala		Hewett, R N			Turret Ship
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
H M S Abyssinia					Turret-ship
Torpedo Boat No 101					....
Torpedo Boat No 104					....
H M X Fox		F S Pelham R Navy			....
Armenian	5756	McConkey	Southampton	4-4	T'port
Valetta	2974	Cubbitt	China	12-2	P & O Co
Parramatta	2941	Cook			P & O Co
Jelunga		Hutchinson			M M & Co
Barton	2408	Underwood			Cory Bros.
Hoseinee	914	Hughes	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
Okara	3439	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Assyria	969	Skinner			M M & Co
Lismore	2277	Andrews			W & A G & Co
Crescent	905	Raffin	Calcutta	31-3	M M Cassum
Bolton Hall	2377	Lewis			Corry Bros Co
King Arthur	1047	Bennett			B & P S N Co
Dunolly	2127	Nicol			T M & Co
Telena	3124	Falck			W & A G & Co
Khandalla	1318	Hill			M M & Co
Pachumba	544	Rickford			M M & Co
Lodovica	2236	Bartulich			W & A Graham & Co
Polluce	1280	Forete			A L S N Co
Kt Errant	4747	Kendall			K Nixon & Co
Valhala		Caws			R Y Squadron

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A Ballaarat	2860	Peters	N P N F		P & O S N Co
C Lorenzo	2031	Wing	Hull	4-4	Finlay Muir & Co
E Neidenfels	3502	Zittlosey	Karachee	4-4	Glade & Co
F Perth	2576	Morrison	K'chee	4-4	K N & Co
G Naderi	1168	Hansen	R S Ports	5-4	B & P S N Co
H&J Ravenshoe	2351	Bate	Hamburg	5-4	K N & Co
N Wragby	2374	Manifield	Marseilles	4-4	Ralli Bros
Q Clan Maclean	1186	Gray	Madras	2-4	F M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	513	Mahomed	Marmagoa	4-4	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
1 Austria	4879	Fellner	Kobe	5-4	A Lloyds
6 Mazagon	3479	Cockman	Kobe	10-4	P & O Co
7 Poseidon	2432	Dabecvich	Karachi	8-4	A Lloyds
12 Egypt	4178	Langborne	London	5-4	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	497	Tice	Karachi	4-4	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
1	H M S Fox	Pilham	Muscat, Mar 28
2	Palitana s	Lemarchand	Zanzibar, Mar 19
	Canara s	Henderson	Zanzibar. Mar 20
	Metis s	Marshall	Blyth, Mar 1
	Aurania (Tport)	Richardson	Durban, Mar 19

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Ville de Majunga s	Caston	Havre
	Clan Maclean s	Gray	Vizagapatam
	Imani s	Probody	Dunkirk
	Toukin s	Girard	China, &c.
	H M S Highflyer	Brock	Trincomalee

THE steamer Pachumba, Captain Rickford, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Persian Gulf via Karachi

The steamer City of Perth, intered for loading yesterday, for Karachi

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 2.

FOR HAMBURG.

Niedenfeles s—495 bales cotton, A Bjascheck and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Rovenshoe s—2,004 cwt myrabollams, H Anundrao and Co ; 2 pots rosa oil, Tyabjee and Co

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—5 balee carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—4 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co ; 9 bales carpets, R B Sajun ; 9 cwt aloe dore, Bombay Co ; 40 cwt wild mace, S Godamhoosen ; 22 cwt deer horns, J M Rahimtoola ; 18 bales hides, D M Hoosein ; 15 cwt rahipatra ; 45 cwt termeric and 31 cwedry ginger, A C E Motiwala ; 24 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co ; 90 bales hem, Ebjee Oomersey

FOR DUNKIRK.

Imani s—750 cwt ground nuts, A Blascheck and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—550 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 220 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co

FOR VENICE.

Polluce s—200 bales cotton, Ebjee Oomersey

FOR MARSEILLES.

Wrogby s—200 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers

FOR KOBE.

Mazagon s—1378 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 325 bale cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha ; 307 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ewing and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mazagon s—500 bales cotton, Shingtai Co ; 666 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 200 qales twist, Tata and Co

Austria s—9 bales twist, Talati and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales twist, Tata and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Austria s—34 bales twist, Talati and Co

Mazagon s—12 bales twist, F Hormusjee and Co ; 75 cwt sharkfins, A Chagia and Co ; 97 cwt sharkfine, R M Jaffer ; 87 cwt olibanum, Yan Shun and Co ; 69 cwt shark fins, R Dhunjee and Co

FOR MOJI.

Mazagon s—70 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha

DAILY IMPORTS—APRIL 2.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Buchanan s—24 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co

City of Delhi s—25 cases whisky, Chas Phillimore and Co

City of Lucknow s—5 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co ; 13 cases confectionery, K Odhowjee and Co

FROM LONDON.

Thorndale s—16 cases medicine, &c, D Dadabhoy

Shannons s—19 cases champagne, Croft Mody and Co

FROM NEW YORK.

Inchdine s—50 cases whisky, C H B Forbes and Co

FROM LEGHORN.

Stalzenfels s—2 drums rectified sperit, Phillips and Co

FROM HULL.

Mikado s—6 cases paper, Nuzerally and Cumroodin

FROM BORDEAUX.

D Balduino s—55 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co,

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

SPEECH BY THE HON. SIR C. RIVAZ.

SPEAKING in Durbar at Jullundur, the Hon. Sir Charles Rivaz devoted his speech to the subject of plague, and said :—So long as the Provincial Government was able to enforce repressive measures the plague was kept within narrow limits, but the disease had now spread far beyond the capacity of Government to control it. In 1900 1901, the first year in which compulsion was withdrawn, there were 373 villages infected and 11,078 persons suffered, while 6,399 died. In the present year the totals of a single week now far exceeded the totals for any previous year, or the totals for the previous four years taken together. During the week ending the 15th March there were in the Province 20,610 cases and 14,936 deaths, and from the 1st October, 1901, to the present time more than 100,000 people had died. Fourteen districts and seven Native States in the Punjab were now infected, and the period of the year at which plague usually attains its climax had not yet been reached. The Government were still prepared to assist people in combating plague, but could not enforce measures of precaution. Some of the people were still suspicious of Government ; in this matter they must now learn in the better school of experience, but by hampering the authorities they were throwing away not only their own lives but the lives of thousands of people less foolish than themselves.

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BROADCLOTHS	SOCKS
PUTTIES	JERSEYS
NUMDAH	CARDIGANS
BERLIN WOOLS	BALACLAVAS
KNITTING YARNS	SWEATERS
LOHIS	GLOVES

ETC. ETC.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

COMFORTABLE SUITS

FOR DAY WEAR.

FLEMISH HOLLAND COAT AND TROUS. } Rs. 15.

SOFT LUSTRE SILK COAT AND TROUS. } Rs. 28.

STOUT CHINA SILK COAT AND TROUS. } Rs. 32.

WASHING TROPICAL TWEED COAT AND TROUS. } Rs. 15.

Asquith & Lord

OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

LECHARD FILS

BORDEAUX

SAINT-JULIEN.

THIS WINE is produced solely from grapes grown in the district of Saint-Julien in a vineyard the property of Messrs. LECHARD FILS. This is a guarantee in itself of its purity, and permits the growers to recommend it as a thoroughly

SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.

SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

BABY GRAND PIANOFORTES.

A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND OF THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS.

This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH M SICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.

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SADDLE SERGES.	SOCKS, BLUE GREY,
BLANKETS FOR MEN.	Do. NATURAL GREY,
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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1902.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so as early as possible.
2. The Head-quarters from the 31st March last have reverted to Carnac Road.

By Order.
P. H. ROGERS, Major
Adjutant, B.V.R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1902.

1. It is notified for information that the Carter Cup Competition and Match XI will take place on the 6th instant Members, who are not shooting in either of the above are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters at once.
2. There will be a General Meeting of No 2 Company at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m. All members are particularly requested to attend.

By Order,
J. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1902.

CHINA STILL IN TROUBLE.

CHINA is not settling down to its new lease of life so easily as was imagined. Neither Chinaman nor foreigner is happy, and neither believes in the other's sincerity. Peking correspondents tell us the Empress-Dowager and her reactionaries are unrepentant, and only held by fear for the present, that they still hate, with a good, strong, hearty hatred, all barbarians; that her Majesty's tears at her reception of the ladies of the Embassies were not manifestations of penitence and sorrow, but of anger and disgust at the failure of the nefarious designs for their extermination. The honour and integrity of Chinese officialdom are still held to be practically non-existent, and even Yangtse viceroys are not given credit for enlightenment and patriotism, features which were supposed to present so marked a contrast in their characters as against the viceroys of the capital province of any other part of China. Viceroy Liu of Nanking and Chang of Wuchang have already come into collision with Sir Robert Hart, to whom the Dowager-Empress has shown many favours, and who is now engaged endeavouring to enable China to pay her indemnity with the least possible pressure on the people. These two officials have memorialised the Grand Council and Foreign Ministry against Sir Robert, complaining that of late he has been making the payment of the War Indemnity his excuse to bring within his control the native Customs departments and bureaux. He has ordered the Customs Commissioners to go into the interior to extend the Inland Customs Post and "in a word his intention is to drive into his one net the whole of the revenues of China, and acquire supreme control over them." The viceroys condemn him in that "his ambitious designs are indeed dangerous to the State." If steps be not taken as soon as possible, their excellencies declare, to limit his powers. China will be entirely under the control of foreign-born officials, while native officials will only be so many tipas and the masses merely slaves. If two of the most enlightened of provincial viceroys take this view of Sir Robert's honest efforts to put their country on a sound basis, and save face before the Powers, how can it be expected that reforms of any kind are possible among the people, and how can it surprise us that fresh risings are reported among the ignorant masses? The viceroys cannot fail to be aware that the Imperial Maritime Customs is in all respects a Chinese service, which is primarily only manned by foreigners, because its revenues are the main security for the repayment of money which China borrowed from the West, and secondarily, because foreigners turn in more money to the Treasury than native officials occupying the same positions would do.

While Sir Robert Hart is causing irritation among the native officials, Sir James Mackay is disturbing the dovecots of the European merchants. Sir James went out as British Commissioner in connection with the Commercial Treaty negociations. Sheng Kungpao is the Chinese Commissioner, and that gentleman has fallen sick. It was suggested that another Chinese official should be appointed to act in his absence; but, according to the "Universal Gazette," the British Commissioner expressed himself disinclined to re-open negociations with a new Commissioner, as it would necessitate going over much of the old ground in complicated and numerous subjects, and much time would be lost. Sir James therefore elected to wait for the recovery of Sheng Kungpao. The same journal asserts that twenty-four articles of the Commercial Treaty proposed by Sir J. Mackay to the Chinese Commercial Commissioners, four have been contested, namely, the import of foreign salt, the export of Chinese rice, the general throwing open of the whole country to international trade, and the creation of Peking into a Treaty port. This statement, however, is without official authentication, and no one quite knows what Sir James will recommend. On one point, however, the European community seem agreed that Sir James contemplates a heavy increase of dues, and they are raising a loud and vigorous protest against any such measure. The "Celestial Empire," to hand by yesterday's China mail, declares that there is a widespread feeling of distrust in regard to Sir James's negociations, as his real intention is to add 15 per cent. to the present rate, and bring it up to an effective 20 per cent. The China Association has taken the matter up, feeling that Sir James's suggested method would be utterly ineffectual in its proposed aim of putting an end to likin, would aggravate all other evils and render reform more difficult than ever. And the Anglo-Chinese press, in unison, cries out: The wants of the depraved and avaricious court at Peking are already driving it, sorely against its will, into the path of reform; take away that stimulous as the proposed addition to the duties would do, and we should see all the evils of the present system intensified. They observe that the old superstition still prevails too widely amongst some of the residents in China, especially of the old type, that to do anything there needs the reversal of everything that we have learned elsewhere, and that to be successful, we must leave commonsense behind as being utterly foreign to the strange conditions met in China. They suggest that Sir James Mackay has acted in that belief, and while Sir Robert Hart is striving to make every Chinaman pay his share of the indemnity, Sir James Mackay is endeavouring to squeeze out of the foreigner the money he desires as indemnity. He wishes to place on foreign trades all the burdens of China's past sins and wickednesses.

Sir James's explanation doubtless is that he is anxious to get rid of likin—a very commendable ambition. But it appears that the amount collected in likin does not aggregate to anything like the amount which Sir James proposes to impose, and that the chief objections to the system are its obstructive character and the enormous expense of collection. Speaking at a farewell dinner to one of Shanghai's principal British merchants the other day, Sir James gave no indication of the bent of his ideas as to how to deal with the question beyond this, that he declared the greatest impediment to the commercial prosperity of China when the "system of raising revenue on goods while they are in transit through the country"—which is called likin. And he added: "When one considers the delays, the squeezes, and above all the uncertainties to which goods are subjected as they pass to their markets in China, one is inclined to marvel not that the trade of China is so small in proportion to its population as compared with other countries, but that any trade exist at all." One of the greatest curses of China, he declared again, is the detestable system of likin barriers which everywhere obstruct the trade, and if China would but wipe her likin barrier blots from the face of the earth, induce European capitalists to open mines and to build railways by offering them reasonable terms, before many years her people would awaken from their sleep of ages, prosperity and plenty would reign, where misery and poverty now prevail; and in the track of these would come peace and contentment. This is Sir James's dream, and although China is a wealthy country as well as a poor one, and that she has unlimited mineral resources and abundant sources of income, he asks that the foreigner shall pay for the realisation of that dream, and that likin shall be abolished at a cost far greater than the benefit to accrue from it is worth. We can understand the astonishment of our North China contemporaries, asked to pay too dearly for a whistle. Abolish likin by all means, but not at a cost of twenty per cent. Sir James is much to be commiserated with nevertheless. He has a difficult and a thankless task to perform. When Sir James Mackay went to China, he was told to place great weight on the opinions of Sir Robert Hart. Yet it was only the other day we were told that Sir Robert's bias in favour of the worst abuses of Manchu rule and of Chinese exclusiveness disqualified him for any position, but that of a recognised advocate of the Imperial Court. Still, as we have stated, Sir James's proposals are not yet definitely before the public, and the negociations with the Chinese Commissioner are for the present suspended. Some more acceptable way of meeting the case may be found than the one which has made the foreign traders at Hongkong and Shanghai wildly indignant.

BOMBAY PORT CHARGES.

A COMMUNICATION from the Government of India, in reference to the dues levied by the Bombay Port Trust on goods landed or shipped at the wharves belonging to the Trust, has given that Authority an opportunity of showing how favorably the charges at this port compare with those levied at other Indian ports. Bombay, in fact, enjoys the reputation among shippers of being one of the cheapest ports in the world. A memorandum prepared by Mr. Hughes, the Chairman of the Port Trust, shows, so far as the principal Indian ports go, that traders who import and export their goods through Bombay enjoy considerable advantages in the matter of dues, not to mention the other facilities in which this port is pre-eminent. In the general charges on goods Bombay is 26 per cent. cheaper than Calcutta, 18 per cent. below Karachi and 78 per cent. lower than Madras. A close comparison shows that the position of Bombay as against Calcutta is even better than the above general statement indicates, for while that is based on the total trade, only a portion of that trade passes over the wharves of the Calcutta Port Trust. The wharfage and charges on this percentage of trade are, in proportion, so much higher than the rate shown by the figures of a general average, while it is pointed out that the balance of the Calcutta trade landed and shipped in the stream and dealt with at private wharves which pays to the Trust the special compulsory toll only, has to meet other charges on account of the use of the private wharves. In Bombay, since the Port Trust was constituted, the bunder wharfage rates have been reduced by fifty per cent. and the dock charges have been considerably lowered, this having been rendered possible by the great growth in trade and by the development of the Trustees' land estate. Although it was recently pointed out that no immediate further reduction seemed to be necessary, it may be assumed that as the prosperity of the Port Trust goes on increasing at its present wonderful rate, traders and shippers will benefit by even greater facilities than those which are now provided.

AN INFLUX OF CRICKETERS.

DURING the last few months cricket in India has been materially strengthened by the arrival of a number of young military players with public school reputations much above the average. Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of this influx of new players is the fact that eight of them are bowlers of distinct promise who, in view of the present dearth of good bowlers, should prove a great acquisition. At least six of the new arrivals were among the best public school players of their respective years, namely, F. H. Humphreys (Shrewsbury), G. H. S. Fowke (Uppingham), J. F. Carter (Haileybury), K. O. Goldie (Wellington), F. M. Luce (Cheltenham), and E. Magniac (Clifton). Of these Humphreys, Fowke, Carter and Goldie, who, besides being excellent bats, were also high up in their respective school bowling averages, are stationed in Northern India, while Bengal claims Luce and Madras Magniac. This does not exhaust the list, as among other promising players who have arrived in India during the last few weeks are the following:—R. D. Beadle (Rossall), C. H. Giffard (Epsom College), H. C. Boys (St John's College, Leatherhead), R. E. Coningham (Bath College), H. C. de Crespigny, W. Macdonald, H. T. Molloy and R. H. Montgomery. No less than seven of the above players played for the Royal Military College, Sandhurst last year—Goldie, de Crespigny, Macdonald, Beadle, Magniac, Molloy, and Montgomery. Bombay lovers of the game will be disappointed to learn that the last-named is the only player who will be stationed in the Western Presidency.

DEER-STALKING IN THE HIGHLANDS.

ONE of the best and most fashionable forms of sport at home is, according to a contemporary, in danger of extinction. Deer-stalking has deteriorated greatly in Scotland during the last two decades, and various are the causes which have been assigned for this unfavourable turn. Some of these are no doubt more or less accountable for the result. There are in all 130 deer forests, and the practice of letting two score or more of these places every year to changing tenants is, it may easily be imagined, scarcely one which tends to improve the quality of the sport afforded. The tenant of a forest for a season only has no direct incentive towards making any attempt to improve the stalking for his successor whom he may not know, while he feels bound to extract as much sport for his long rental from the subject let as was promised in the schedule of particulars upon which he leased it. He is limited by his agreement to a certain specified number of stags, but makes up for that by shooting every well-antlered stag within the boundaries of the forest. These things combined with the absence of all attempts to improve the breed by the importation of good stags from other forests so as to secure good specimens for stud purposes is leading to a gradual but steady deterioration of the stags annually available for the attentions of the stalkers. Matters could not have been worse in the good old days when the Highlanders regarded the salmon in the river, and the deer in the forest as common property. In view of the increasing difficulties and expense in obtaining good stalking in Scotland, we may expect to see a large increase in the number of sportsmen visiting India.

THE POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

THE removal of the Dead Letter Office to private quarters is explained by the fact that the Bombay Postal Department has outgrown the accommodation afforded it in the General Post Office. The Telegraph Department is in a similar predicament, notwithstanding the extensive additions which were made to that building only a few years ago. What is to be done is a question which is just now puzzling the officials immediately concerned. If the Post Office is extended, it will cover ground which is required by the Telegraph Office. If the Telegraph Office is extended, it will ruin the site of the Queen's statue. The great fault of the people who built Bombay was that they were never able to see sufficiently far ahead. The defect is still prevalent among public men and quandaries such as the two Departments referred to are now in, will be experienced over and over again before a generation has passed. One scheme, which we understand, has been proposed for dealing with the difficulty is to throw the present Post and Telegraph offices into one building—which, with a little careful treatment, might not look architecturally unpicturesque—and hand it over exclusively to one or other of the Departments, after erecting a new building for the other. Probably the Post Office will get the new building, which may, or may not, be erected on the site in front of the P. and O. Office. At the same time it may be found possible to add another floor to both the present buildings, and provide sufficient additional accommodation for some time to come.

THE Grand Duke Boris Vladimirovitch, a cousin of the Czar of Russia, who had been travelling strictly incognito in Southern India, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Madras by the Raichore mail and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. His Highness was accompanied by his Private Secretary and four other officers. The arrival was very quiet. M. De Klemm, the Russian Consul in Bombay, who met the Grand Duke at Tuticorin and has since been travelling with him also returned to Bombay with his Highness. The Duke is staying at the Yacht Club Chambers, Bombay. He will leave Bombay in a few days for Delhi to travel in Upper India.

SIR COLIN SCOTT-MONCRIEF, President of the Irrigation Commission, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from the Central Provinces.

IT is probable that His Highness the Kour Sahib of Patiala may visit Europe this year.

THE escaped Boer prisoner-of-war Villiers is still at Pondicherry; and as yet he has shown no signs of wishing to leave.

THE eldest son of the Thakore Sahib of Gondal, after a successful career at Eton, has joined the University of Oxford. The second son has just entered Harrow.

IN the short space of six weeks "Younghusband's Horse" was raised, equipped and shipped off to the Cape, where it is now in the thick of it. The corps is composed of veterans—old yeomen, old cavalry soldiers, Canadians, New Zealanders, Australians and South Africans—whilst India supplies the Colonel, 2nd-in-Command, and Adjutant. Lord Roberts inspected the corps before it sailed, and expressed his high approval.

THE "Bombay Cathedral Magazine" for this month contains the following curious study in comparisons:—"As a matter of curiosity we have worked out the comparative cost of a boy's education at the Cathedral School, Bombay, and two schools in England, viz., St. Paul's and Dulwich College. The appointments gained in England by boys who, after being educated here, have gone home, prove that a comparison between these schools is worth making. Taking the average duration of a boy's school-days at nine years, we find that the Cathedral School education costs Rs. 553, St. Paul's Rs. 3,294, and Dulwich Rs. 3,043, for the nine years. It is to be noticed also that while a reduction is made for brothers here, no such reduction is made in England: so for two boys the cost would be, in the Cathedral School Rs. 825, St. Paul's Rs. 6,588, Dulwich Rs. 6,086. With these figures before one, it will be readily understood why the Cathedral School is not able to pay the same rate of salaries to teachers as the English schools do."

AN officer who has been in several of the recent big "drives" in South Africa, gives an interesting description of the blockhouse and their garrisons in a private letter. The blockhouses are wonderfully neat and simple little contrivances. They are built of khaki-painted corrugated iron sheets, and are shaped like a barrel; there are two rings of sheets, one inside the other, the space between being filled with a few inches of shingle, which makes an absolutely bullet-proof shield. They are about ten feet high, and the top is of canvas stretched over a pole rising from the centre of the blockhouse tent-fashion. Each blockhouse holds seven men and a non-commissioned officer, while at regular intervals is an officer's post holding ten men. Each officer commands four blockhouses, and there is telephonic communication between each of these special posts. Each of the non-commissioned officer's post has six signal-rockets, which are fired whenever an attack begins. The allowance of ammunition is 350 rounds per rifle. The best arrangement of all is the treble strand of barbed wire which runs without a break along the whole line.

AN ARTIST'S REMINISCENCES.

(BY GEORGE H. BOUGHTON, R. A.)

AMONG my own personal memories of a kind that seemed to have ripened in the sunniest of years, writes Mr. G. H. Boughton, R. A., in the "Daily News," none are more fragrant and sweet than those of choice moments passed in listening, enchanted as a child over a fairy tale, while such magicians as Robert Browning and Lord Leighton together told of memories and experiences—not only their own, but those of other famous enchanters whose names are woven into many a magic web of poetry, art, and romance. The others who were privileged to sit under these spells would mostly listen in silence, lest they should lose a single word.

Rarely was there any note of sadness in their memories. They were mostly bright, and deeply interesting. The few melancholy tones would be just sufficient to light up the sunshine by contrast of sufficient shadow. They had met and known many celebrities in common, and their varied experiences, impressions, and appreciations, now and then critical, would be dilated upon in a most delightful duologue, in which the little human comedies they had seen played would be played over again between them.

Browning especially had a wonderful power of impersonating the very man, or even woman, of his memory pictures. He had a wealth of stories of Carlyle, many of his own, and many that other intimates, such as Emerson, had told him. And when he told the Emerson stories you felt the presence of Emerson, a different voice and manner. He would bring up Carlyle so strangely that he seemed to "stand before you." And when Browning told of Tennyson the room seemed possessed by Tennyson. And all this with an easy grace and refinement that never touched on vulgar mimicry.

BROWNING.

Browning was very proud of a certain pen-and-ink sketch, with a bit of caricature in it, that Dante Rossetti made of Tennyson. This sketch was long since published in an article on the poet in "Harper's Magazine." Tennyson curled up on a couch is reading "Maud" to Browning and Mrs. Browning, in that deep sepulchral voice that Browning gave so well. Rossetti was near some writing materials, and whiled away the moments in listening and drawing one of the most vivid sketches I ever saw of the Laureate in his comparative youth. When the article on the poet was in preparation, I told Mr. Laffan, Harper's representative in London, about the existence of this drawing, which ought to be included in the Tennyson collection of portraits. I need not say how anxious Mr. Laffan was to get a photograph or copy of the sketch, or at least a sight of it. I approached Browning on the subject, and he was most willing to show it, and a Sunday forenoon was arranged for us to come to his house. He showed the drawing with all his usual kindness, and told us again the story of that evening's entertainment, and the little cool, dark library seemed full of pleasant ghosts of the very people. But when the subject of a photo or other 'graph of it came up he was most genially emphatic—that sacred drawing must not leave that room. The reproducer must come and do whatever he had to do on the spot!

That being an easy thing to arrange, we talked—or, rather, he did—of other things and people, showing us meanwhile many other treasures. Our few minutes sped into hours, our hansom waiting for us outside all the time. When we were thanking him and saying our good-byes he hesitated for an instant, and then with a burst of geniality he said: "Now, if you will promise me, honour at stake, that my Rossetti shall be never out of your safe keeping, and that I shall have it again to-morrow afternoon, you may take it away with you. But remember—my worst maledictions on you both if you fail me!" And he waved his kindly hand after a couple of well-pleased fellows in a flying hansom. It is needless to say that he got his inky treasure back inside the promised time.

A few of Browning's acquaintances, not his intimates, used to deplore "his easy accessibility." That he would "be open to any and every window that let in sunshine," to use his own expression, was counted as a sad estimate of his value. If he had been as exclusive as he was wanted to be he probably would never have met his narrow-minded criticisers.

I once asked him if the "autograph fiend" did not make his life a misery. "God bless me!" he laughed, "I often have a dozen letters from the ends of the earth on my breakfast table of a morning." "And do you respond?" "Oh, yes—if they like me well enough to want my signature, and send a stamped and directed envelope, I always write to them But sometimes they want me to write a few verses either original"—here came in a merry laugh—"or a copy of the already written. Sometimes they wish me to 'elucidate' a certain passage of my writings. But these things—I postpone."

Although he was the most delightful of all intimate talkers, and an indefatigable diner-out and coveted guest, he had a great aversion to any after-dinner oratory of his own. He generally came to represent literature at the banquet of the Royal Academy, but some other literary guest would have to reply to its toast. It was, in fact, his one condition of accepting the ever-constant invitation. His delight and appreciation of the arts—sculpture, painting, and music—was on a par with his love of pure literature. And his wide, catholic knowledge was shown in his open-eyed tastes, and his ever-eloquently expressed enjoyment of all sorts of good things.

Naturally, his personal preferences went out to the poetical and the imaginative in art; but I have seen him very much alive to well-expressed works of common realism—once to a picture of life-sized pigs in a straw yard. What the animals failed to convey he explained and dwelt on for them. There were a couple of baby piggies that he made one quite in love with. Charles Lamb would have been almost moved to tears by sympathy had he listened to the appreciation, although the question of roasting the little dear, as he called it, never came in.

He was ever at his best and sunniest when talking to, or of, women or children. Whitehaired, old-fashioned ladies of his own age—very, very old friends—especially seemed his greatest delight. There was one charming old lady, Mrs. Proctor, the long-surviving widow of his friend Barry Cornwall, of whom James Russell Lowell—another devoted admirer—wrote, "I know a girl—they say she's eighty"; and I remember Browning saying that for years he had never missed a Sunday afternoon without calling to have a chat with her, and he generally found Lowell there whenever he was in town!

I fancy, from the way those two would occasionally chaff each other, that there was a keen, good-natured, and sunshiny rivalry for the first place in "this silver-haired girl's" affection. How beautiful it must have all been! And what a pity that all the sparkle of bright wit has faded from earth with that delightful trio!

Browning was not a wit in the sense that Lowell was, at his best; but he had a fund of ever-genial and bright "play" of conversation, and the ready and pungent answer was never wanting. I should think that he was like Emerson in that special quality of numerous philosophy which distinguished much of the talk and writing of the New England sage. Browning was not a hearty laugher either, but his looks seemed to laugh enough over any good thing said by others. His great joy appeared to be to make other faces radiant with interest and pleasure, and to hold a few choice intimates in rapt and breathless silence. But it was not the style of the old-fashioned dinner-table "autocrat," who shouted down every other voice and scowled at every averted eye or impatient movement. That kind of orator has, happily, passed out of mortal hearing.

LEIGHTON.

In my own "memory-pictures" he is always, or nearly so, associated with Lord Leighton—it was so often my good fortune to find him there whenever there was any "occasion," such as a little lunch party to some famous foreign artist, or when Leighton's own pictures were on view at similar little "festives" before sending in to the Academy. The two had been close and dear intimates through many changing years, and their sympathies for all good things ran most musically in common. Many of the most renowned singers and players have entranced crowded audiences in that wondrous studio on many a memorable afternoon—a sanctuary now silent but for the echoes of the footfall of the visiting stranger.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE WEEK'S BOER LOSSES.

BOER MOVEMENTS.

THE KLERKSDORP DRIVE.

THE ACCIDENT NEAR BARBERTON.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Lord Kitchener wires that during the week 23 Boers were killed, 204 made prisoners and 49 surrendered.

Commandant Beyers who has recently been more active in the North, surrounded a small post in Spelonken, but Colonel Colenbrander, with a relief column, easily drove him off.

Nine Boers were killed and four wounded in the Klerksdorp drive.

The prisoners include most of the Boer officials.

A Klerksdorp prisoner, referring to the rapidity with which the Boers disappeared in kloofs and recesses, remarked :—It will cost you more sweat than blood to catch them.

The railway accident to the troop train occurred between Barberton and Kaapuruiden. The troops were going to Johannesberg, and while descending a steep incline at a high rate of speed, the train left the rails.

One thousand Guards reinforcements, composed of 500 Grenadiers and 250 each of Coldstreams and Scots Guards, will embark for the Cape in the middle of April.

Details of various regiments stationed at Aldershot amounting to 2,000 men, have been ordered to embark on the 15th instant.

The third Commonwealth Battalion with Carrington's Bushmen, left Sydney for the Cape yesterday.

The mobilization of the Canadian contingent has been ordered, and will be despatched in sections of 500.

SIR ROBERT GIFFEN ON THE EMPIRE

Sir Robert, Giffen, in a letter to the "Times" declares that the Empire cannot become Zollverein for the simple reason that its constituent parts are not contiguous, and their interests greatly divergent.

He doubts whether any scheme of commercial union on a reciprocity basis is practicable, and thinks the simple plan would be for the Colonies to adopt free trade.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

MANY SOLDIERS KILLED AND INJURED.

The casualty lists show that 39 soldiers have been killed and 45 injured in a railway accident near Barberton. The men were composed of a half-section of the Hants, and the rest belong to the Volunteer Companies of that and other regiments.

THE LATE MR. RHODES.

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The remains of the late Mr. Rhodes reach Bulawayo on the 8th instant, and the funeral takes place in the Matoppo Hills on the 10th instant.

NEW RIFLE FOR THE ARMY.

The new rifle for the British Army is twenty-four ounces lighter than the present one.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN MOSCOW.

GOVERNESS FIRES AT THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

During a reception yesterday a governess attempted to shoot the Chief of the Police in Moscow with a revolver, but it missed fire.

She was at once arrested.

ANOTHER TURBINE DESTROYER.

The Government has ordered the building of another turbine destroyer.

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

REPRESENTATION OF FRENCH INDIA.

M. YVES GUYOT A CANDIDATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 2.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent, cabling from London yesterday, says that M. Yves Guyot, the well known publicist, stands for French India at the coming election.

RUSSIA AND TIBET.

SUGGESTION FOR INDEPENDENCE.

IS THERE AN ULTERIOR PURPOSE.

The "Times" Peking correspondent states that M. Lessar has been raising the question of Tibet, suggesting that China should confer independence on that country.

The Chinese believe that this portends Russian acquisition as a set-off to the check in Manchuria.

In theory Tibet is a dependency of China, and the Chinese Government is represented by two Ambans or Chinese Residents at Lhasa. For all practical purposes, however, Tibet is independent and the Dalai Lama is the Supreme ruler. He is assisted by a Council composed of a Prime Minister and nine councillors, of whom five are priests and four laymen. By virtue of a Treaty of Commerce concluded with Tibet early in 1894, Yatung, a town in the Chumbi Valley on the Indian Tibet frontier, was opened for trade with an Indian Government official, and a Chinese official stationed. The country is divided into four "Lings," each governed by a lama.

The above telegram is all the more interesting in veiw of the fact that a few months ago a mission from the Dalai Lama visited St. Petersburg.

A CORRESPONDENT of a provincial paper states that a lady, whose husband owns great estates in the south of Ireland, who has lived through Ribbonism Fenianism, and the Land League, has expressed the opinion that Ireland is on the eve of a worse outbreak than any which she has yet seen. She is an ardent Tory, and she declares that the Government is absolutely useless. But ardent Irish Tories have been of this opinion any time during the last fifty years, and they generally end up by declaring the Government "absolutely useless" unless it is prepared to resort to repressive measures. When coercion is in contemplation by the Ministry of the day such opinions, disregarded at other times, become a tower of strength to it. The signs of the times, are again pointing towards coercion.

THE VICEROY AT HYDERABAD.

THE SHOOTING TRIP.

VICEROY'S CAMP, APRIL 2.

H. E. the Viceroy yesterday accorded an interview to the Nizam's Prime Minister, Maharajah Kishen Pershad. The young Sir Salar Jung was also taken to see the Viceroy by the Revenue Secretary, Mr. Dunlop, by whose department the family estates of Sir Salar Jung are managed. The Viceroy showed considerable interest in the boy, who is a bright and intelligent lad, and is the grandson of the first Sir Salar Jung.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Courzon left for the shooting camp last night, accompanied by a small staff and the Resident; also by Major Afsur Dowlah, who is in charge of the shikar arrangements.

Their Excellencies arrived at Nerkonda this morning at 4 o'clock, left for the camp at Narsimpett at 7, arrived at Narsimpett at 9, and had chota hazri. They went out after breakfast for a shoot.

NEWS FROM THE GULF.

RIOTS IN SHIRAZ.

GRIEVANCES AGAINST THE GOVERNOR.

SHAH'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

LAHORE, APRIL 2.

Our Gulf Correspondent writes :—There have been riots in Shiraz lately, and have been officially ascribed to the high price of bread, the cost of which has been forced up by the Governor. This is only one cause, for the Governor has been ruling with a rod of iron, and every household has a grievance against him.

Early last month, however, the Governor quietly left the town and proceeded to Teheran, having been summoned by the Shah.

It was rumoured in Shiraz that Nizam-i-Sultaneh was likely to get the Governorship.

Early in the New Year, which has just commenced, it was announced that the Shah is leaving for Europe in the course of the next two or three weeks.

THE BURMA-CHINESE FRONTIER.

RAID BY CHINESE OUTLAWS.

BRITISH SUBJECT DECAPITATED.

RANGOON, APRIL 2.

A report has reached Rangoon that some Chinese outlaws recently crossed the Burma-Chinese frontier and carried off a British subject, whom they decapitated.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Walters, 24th Baluchistan Infantry, has been appointed Second-in-Command, 26th Baluchistan Infantry, and Captain Parker, 26th Baluchistan Infantry, Second-in-Command pro tem, 24th Baluchistan Infantry.

Major-General C. J. Burnett, C. B., has resumed command of the Poona District, on return from leave.

The 11th Rajputs left Darya Khan on the 31st March, and arrive at Cawnpore on the morning of the 3rd April.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Goorkha left here this evening.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. s.s. Caledonia arrived here from Bombay, yesterday afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the evening of the 29th.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 29th.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross arrived here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell arrived here on the afternoon of the 28th.

HONGKONG APRIL 2

The s. s. Nankin left here this afternoon.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's s.s. Nilo left Aden for Venice on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats dull.
Good Bhownuggar 3 28-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1-2
Bar Silver	24 3-4

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE SHIVJEE RATTANSEY.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. The application was granted.

RE ISMAIL EBRAHMJEE SONEE.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for entering up satisfaction under section 87 of the Act. Mr. Raikes, on behalf of Messrs. Khunderao and Shripad, creditors, opposed the application on the ground that the claim of his clients had not been satisfied. The insolvent said that Messrs. Khunderao and Shripad were not his creditors, and had been wrongly entered in the schedule as such.

His lordship: I cannot mend that mistake.

The rule obtained by the insolvent was accordingly discharged with costs.

RE BASTAO DOMING KINI AND OTHERS.

The insolvents, who appeared in person, applied for an interim order. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application. His lordship allowed the matter to stand over for a week with protection order.

RE GULABDAS BHOWANIDAS.

Mr. Raikes, who held Mr. Inverarity's brief, on behalf of Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., creditors, applied under section 30 of the Insolvency Act for the examination of the insolvent, his wife, and other witnesses. Counsel said that the insolvent had filed a suit against the Municipal Commissioner, and the case was heard for sixty days. The opposing creditors were the attorneys of the plaintiff in that case; and he had deposited certain title deeds of his property as security for costs, which the plaintiff (insolvent) subsequently mortgaged, and then applied for the benefit of the Act. His lordship granted the application, fixing the examination for this day week.

RE HAJEE MAHOMED ABDUL GAFFUR.

Mr. Rustom Wadia applied for an extension of the interim order in this case for four months, which his lordship granted.

RE MOHANJEE UMERSEY.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were given their discharges:—Jamnadas Vandravandas Sha; Nasarvanjee Mencherjee and another; Francis Xavier Lahar; Perozsha Hormusjee Mistree; Yeshwant Luxmon; Hari Sakharam; Jagjivan Javerchand Sha; Kankuchand Shrichand and another; and Jethabhai Chaganlal Sha.

The Ceylon lines which were interrupted are reported right.

THE "Daily Mail" correspondent writing from Johannesburg, states that Lord Milner, when he takes his rides abroad, has a mounted escort of cyclists. Before Lord Milner's carriage ride first of all two mounted orderlies armed with rifles, next come two cyclists in mufti, then abreast of the carriage two more cyclists, while two more bring up the rear.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

SIR JOHN DAY'S BARBIZON PICTURES.

PICCOLOMINIS AND THE PUBLISHERS.

DRESS AND THE DRAMA.

LONDON, MAR. 14.

THERE is always something very agreeable in a visit to a private collection of well-chosen pictures. You feel it in a sense to be a One Man Show—the one man being in this instance not the painter, but the collector. You guess at the motive of choice, and almost feel a little of the joy of possession. In an exhibition where pictures arrive from many collections the presence of any special canvas may be attributable to one of many causes. In the private collection the pictures seem like a family party, all connected by the taste of the head of the family—the collector himself. One has very much this impression of the Barbizon pictures belonging to Sir John Day, and now on view at the Obach Gallery. It is not, indeed, quite representative, though nearly all the masters of the Fontainebleau school are here. Rousseau, who found out Barbizon, and was recognised by the painters who settled there is their chief and master is not seen to great advantage, and yet in a study of mountain scenery here we get evidence of his sincerity and absolute truth to nature. He seems always to go for the very essential of his subject, and his austerity of style hall marks his very sketches. He studied Claude, but no painter could be less artificial. One of the Millets—the Goose Girl—is quite enchanting, the touch so suiting the subject, the sentiment so true. Millet, in one respect, differed from all the other members of the group. He had training as a figure painter, and was even a pupil of the Academic Delaroche. The great master who was to bring to the appreciation of landscape something of the grace of Virgil, something of the solemnity of the Bible started in his career with little nude pictures of the Boucher style. "L'Amour Vainqueur" and the like, and might have remained on that level but that he joined Diaz and Rousseau at Barbizon. Diaz was a Spaniard. "accidently born at Bordeaux," and in two of his pictures here, both of them "Cattle-Drinking" subjects, we easily recognise the fiery Southern nature. Surely there was some truth in the Gautier epigram which summed up the description of his works as "prismatic gems and rainbow jewels." He was never in the East, but he could paint Eastern subjects with an instinct for the richness of Oriental colour, for the passionateness of it, which was denied to Vernet or Decamps. Diaz had a great worship for Rousseau. We can see in this gallery how opposed in all respects was the whimsical and impulsive art of one to the austerity of the other. Ziem, again, was a Southerner. Quite Southern colour gives local truth to the view of the Harbour of Marseilles, his finest work here. Of the Corots, some are rather uninteresting, but one is priceless. It is not in his favourite scheme of silvery greys dashed with the sadness of autumn, but silvery green in the light foliage of elms and birch trees pushing forth their vernal growth. Down this vista of spring foliage we see in the distance and in light that has the coolness of the season the little French village and its church. There are seven other Corots in the gallery, including the more important "Woodcutters," but none has the perfectness of this little example. It and Daubigny's 'Harvest Moon are the gems of the collections This latter is one of Daubigny's masterpieces. It has pre-eminently that quality of all the Barbizon landscapes—sentiment. It is not one of those peaceful subjects which were the painters favourites. There is something haunting and ominous about the solitariness of this landscape, about this sky, into which the moon rises with a mystery of impressiveness about the watery light which envelops the whole scene. Here, indeed, is an artist who does not bring the camera up to Nature, but who can paint mere landscape so that it rivals figure in expressing human feelings.

The sad end of Mr. Pontet, or Piccolomini, the song composer, who on Sunday died in a lunatic asylum, leaving his family penniless, has been made the text upon which to preach a very unfair sermon against the music publishers. They, we are told, have made thousands of pounds out of his drawing-room songs, while the composer is left to be buried in a pauper's grave. It is, however, as well that the real facts should be made known. Mr. Piccolomini is said to have composed over 400 songs, and of these the average music lover would scarcely be able to quote the names of many more than half-a-dozen from memory. It is, therefore, clear that only a comparative few could have been very successful. Of some no doubt large numbers, have been sold while of the rest the publishers have undertaken the heavy expense of engraving, printing and publishing them, and pushing them by means of travellers and advertisements, without in many cases, it is feared, even getting their outlay back. It is still more to the point that by the "royalty" system, which has been in almost general use in the, music trade for the last thirty years, the composer shares in every penny of money which may be made. It is rare, indeed, now-a-days that the publisher buys a song outright. He certainly prefers the royalty, system, by which he limits his risk to the actual cost of production of the song. The system is very clear and simple. The composer signs, either with a pen or with a rubber stamp, a certain number of copies of the song. At the end of the quarter or half year, all that are unsold remain of course upon the publisher's shelves. For those that are sold (less specimen and review copies), the composer receives 2d.-3d., or more, per copy, as may be arranged; eminent composers obtaining, of course, a larger royalty than unknown men. The composer must, therefore, in every instance, receive something, even if only a dozen copies are sold; while he has no risk, the publisher paying the expense of printing and pushing the piece, also as a rule paying the poet, who receives a lump sum down, and out of his share likewise paying a royalty to the vocalist who sings the song. Of course, the composer, if he is hard up, occasionally sells his royalty rights, sometimes to absolute third parties. But this has clearly nothing to do with the publisher. Even if, as may happen, a publisher sells his copyrights by auction, the royalty rights are always reserved, and are indeed expressly stated in the auction catalague.

The epidemic of "Frocks and Frills," which broke out on our stage the other day with the production of Mr. Sydney Grundy's comedy with that title at the Haymarket, is not to end with "The Little French Milliner," which is to be the Easter piece at the Avenue; or the rival piece which, under the title of "The Dressmaker," is going on tour with an organized company in the country. Arrangements are also being made for the production of another comedy dealing conspicuously in "Modes et, robes," which, by the way, might furnish for this piece an appropriate title. We refer to the comedy in three acts provisionally called "The Moth and the Candle," of which a performance "for copyright purposes" was given at Wyndham's Theatre by the joint authors, Lady Violet Greville and Mr. Mark Ambient, three months ago. As performances of this kind are, and are intended to be, very sparsely attended, it may not be superfluous to give in brief outline the story of the play. Algernon Fairfax, a gentleman by birth and education, finding himself thrown on his own resources, marries Rosine, a clever milliner, and opens a large dressmaking establishment known as the Maison Narcisse. Here, thanks to his personal charm and knowledge of the world, this new Mr. Mantalini comes to be regarded as a Napoleon of Dress. Fashionable ladies flock to his shop, ask his advice, and even confide to him their secrets. But this success is marred by the jealousy of his wife, who, while she is in reality the guiding spirit of the establishment, is supposed to be merely the fore woman—the couple having, from motives of policy, concealed the fact of their marriage. Rosine's wild freak in impersonating a millionaire client, who by a bribe, has secured an invitation to the Countess of Minniver's house, leads to a serious climax in the ball room of this aristocratic person's mansion, which however ends in nothing more serious than the reconcilement of man and wife. The first and last act of the play pass in the great show rooms of the Maison Narcisse. Mr. Mark Ambient has already contributed several pieces to the stage but his collaborator Lady Violet Greville though well known as a contributor to The Graphic and other papers will make on this occasion if we mistake not, her first appearance as a dramatic author.

The question of street piracies of popular copyright songs was brought up at the Music Trade banquet at the Midland Grand Hotel on Wednesday evening, and the matter is, it is understood, to be introduced to-day to the notice of the House of Lords by Lord Windsor. That Peer proposes "to call attention to the serious loss inflicted upon copyright holders of music by the illegal sale in the streets and elsewhere of copyright music by hawkers, and to the impracticability of obtaining redress under the existing law." His lordship will further suggest that the Government should pass some temporary measure of relief. The matter is, it is understood, provided for in the new Copyright Bill, which, however, has no chance of passing this Session. The chief difficulty lies in catching the real delinquents. When, last Session, evidence was taken before the House of Lords Committee, it was pointed out that there was no use whatever in proceeding against a few street hawkers, to whom fine distinctions of copyright did not at all appeal, and who by the profits on these penny reprints gained but a very scanty livelihood. If the printer or other actual pirate, could be laid by the heels, it would be altogether another matter. But the only practical method of proceeding against the printer is by an injunction. First, the real owner of the copyright has to find the printer, then he has to apply to the Court, and, finally, he may find the printer to be a bird of passage or a man of straw, unable to pay costs. Only within the last month. Messrs. Francis, Day, and Hunter have secured two injunctions against people who (in these cases, quite innocently) printed or sold such songs as "The Boers have got my Daddy," "She's my wife," "The Honeysuckle and the Bee," "You can get a sweet-heart any day," "Liza Johnson," and similar things, which may not be exalted art, but which appeal to many tastes, and the copyrights of which are temporarily valuable. Messrs. Boosey likewise obtained from the High Court a few days ago an injunction against a lady shopkeeper in a provincial city, who, without for a moment imagining she was doing anything wrong, sold some of their copyright music at a few pence each. The worst song-pirate, however, and the man who ought to be caught, is the printer or lithographer, of shifting address, who obtains a copy of the genuine song, and by means of photography, reproduces it at a very cheap cost. Music-hall or variety songs seem to be preferred. They are distributed to the street hawkers by anonymous individuals either at street corners or in certain public-houses. The songs are then sold in the streets for a penny or two, instead of the eighteen pence which the legitimate publisher demands, and as the life of such things is ephemeral, the loss by piracies to composers and publishers is necessarily great. As it is so difficult to catch the printers or distributors of these pirated songs, the publishers desire Parliament to grant facilities for the summary arrest of the street hawkers, who they assert, should be liable to be brought before the magistrates, and fined or imprisoned. Whether Parliament will ever be willing to grant so drastic a remedy against these poor people is a question. Another remedy would, of course, be for the pulishers to compete with the gutter merchants, and bring the prices of legitimate copies of these songs down to the popular level. There would evidently be a large sale for them, and the experiment is at any rate worth trying.

Mr. James, Doel, the oldest of English actors, who has just completed his ninety-eight year. has long been a resident of Stonehouse, Devon, where up to a few yars ago he was the proprietor of the Prince George Hotel. It is now more than eighty years ago since he made his first appearance on any stage at a little private theatre at Plymouth, known as the Pantheon. His first regular engagement was given to him by Mr. Brunton. brother of the famous actress, Miss Brunton, late Countess of Craven, and father of Mrs. Yates, the popular Adelphi actress. The range of the veteran actor's reminiscences may be estimated from the fact that at the old theatre in Exeter he had played Launcelot Gobbo to the Shylock of Edmund Kean; and Mawworm to the Dr, Cantwell of Dowton. From these circumstances and from the fact that he was for a considerable period lessee and manager successively of the Plymouth, the Devonport, and the Exeter theatres. Mr. Doel had been long a theatrical celebrity in South Devon, but we believe that he has never appeared upon the London stage. Though somewhat feeble, the old actor is reported to be still in remarkably good health, eating and drinking well, and smoking two or three cigars a day. He does not, it is added, touch alcohol, and has always been an abstainer from intoxicating drinks. For some years past he has been accustomed on his birthday (March 13) to receive from friends a large number of congratulatory letters, telegrams, and presents besides welcoming under his hospitable roof many old acquaintances. Mr. Doel finds, writing difficult; but the old actor made an effort the other day to add his signature to the volume which the theatrical profession are to present to King Edward VII. at the coming Coronation.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, presides at the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence to-day. There are in all eight cases for trial, implicating fourteen prisoners, eight of whom are Hindus, three Parsees, and three Mahomedans. One case was committed by Mr. Strangman; three by Mr. Duttur; one by Mr. Kursondas Chabildas; two by Mr. Dracup; and one by Mr. P. Byrne, City Coroner. There are two cases of murder; one of forgery of a will; one of counterfeiting King's coins; one of administering a stupifying drug; and three of theft. The following is a summary of the calendar :—

1. Gooroodin Devi, committed by Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, on the 31st January last, for theft as a servant.
2. Manekjee Dosabhoy Gorwalla, committed by Mr. P. Byrne, on the 24th November last, for murder.
3. Hassan Hajee Essak and Chotookhan Ali Mardankhan, committed by Mr. Dastur, on the 20th February last, for counterfeiting King's coins, possessing instruments for counterfeiting, and fraudulent possession of counterfeit coins.
4. Judowjee Permanand, Kallianjee Mowjee, Dewkaran Meghjee, Merwanjee Nanabhoy Sakiatwalla, and Rustomjee Cursetjee Banatvalla, committed by Mr. Strangman on the 10th March last, for forgery of a will, using as genuine a forged will, etc.
5. Mahomed Chotoo, alias Inayat Hussain, committed by Mr. Dracup, on the 17th March last, for theft.
6. Oojee, woman, committed by Mr. Dastur, for murder.
7. Motibaboo Devibaboo committed by Mr. Dracup on the 19th March last, for theft.
8. Rao Doondu and Rowjee Babajee, committed by Mr. Dastur on the 25th March last No. 1 for administering a stupifying drug and No. 2 for abetment of the offence.

THIS EVENING'S CONCERT FOR THE BLIND.

IN consequence of the illness of Mr. Scrinzi, who, we regret, will not be present, Mrs. Macbeth has kindly consented to take his place with Miss Clara Procter in Weber's Jubel-Overture, while Mrs. Dove will replace his pianoforte items in the second part of the programme with Wollenhaupt's "Le Corso". Those who have not secured seats had better do so quickly as the booking has been fairly brisk.

WITH regard to the recent attempted escape from the Boer camp at Trichinopoly, the following authentic particulars are published. A model windmill which had been erected was viewed with some suspicion, but was said to be the work of a prisoner who declined to sell it. In searching for the entrance to the tunnel, a small table in one of the huts was removed when the excavation was revealed. The subterranean passage had attained a length of eighteen feet, and was to be extended till it reached beyond the camp enclosure. The model windmill was used for ventilating the tunnel, while the excavation proceeded. Landrost Mumick and his son, a mining engineer, are said to have originated the scheme, and have, consequently, been deported to another camp.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT AURANIA.

MORE BOER PRISONERS FOR INDIA.

THE hired transport Aurania, Captain E. T. Richardson, arrived in harbour last evening from Durban, which port she left on the 19th March. She has brought 803 Boer prisoners of war and 5 officers, 599 non-commissioned officers and men, of four different drafts and details, one censor and one assistant surgeon. There were four cases of measles, on board which will be landed to-day and sent to the Colaba Segregation Camp for treatment. The troops and prisoners of war will be landed to-morrow and sent to their destinations. During the voyage she experienced head winds and high seas for the first six days, afterwards fine wether. The following are the names of the officers :—Captain W. S. Paterson 1st East Surrey Regt, Captain T. B. W. Sweetenham, East Yorks., Captain R. W. Gillespie, 2nd Bn. Rifle Brigade, Captain E. S. Steel, R. A. M. C. Captain E. S. Hales, Durham L. I., Mr. M. Netham, Censor, and Assist. Surg. F. N. Rodgers I. S M. D.

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

DINNER TO MR. GILES.

THE members of the Sind Club entertained the departing Commissioner in Sind, Mr. R. Giles, C. I. E., to a farewell dinner, on Monday evening. Mr. Giles, who is himself the President of the Club, was received by the Vice-President, the Hon. Mr. D. McIver, the members of the Managing Committee, and the general body of members.

The Hon. Mr. McIver proposed the toast of the evening. In a speech of some length he reviewed the departing Commissioner's official career from the time of his arrival in India, and in referring to the many and varied experiences and the sterling qualities of the guest of the evening, both as an administrator and as a social head of the community, said he merely echoed the feelings of all present when he declared that Mr. Giles's departure would be a great loss to the people of Karachi and Sind.

The Hon. Mr. Batty spoke on behalf of the civilians of the province, and, recounting his long friendship with Mr. Giles, said that from the earliest days, Mr. Giles's manly and upright character in all his dealings both official and social, was the secret of his success. He was everywhere regarded as a type of a thorough English gentleman, whose aims, deeds, and wishes were everywhere highly respected.

General Craigie, on behalf of the military community warmly re-echoed all that had been said, and added that on all occasions he had found it the greatest pleasure to work with Mr. Giles. He and all who knew Mr. Giles very much regretted his departure.

The toast was then drunk with great enthusiasm, accompanied by musical honours and prolonged applause.

Mr. Giles, in replying, said he was much affected by the very kindly way in which his many old and several new friends had treated him. His main object had always been to uphold British traditions, to act always with the utmost impartiality, and to always remember that he was not a dictator or an autocrat, but merely a servant of the public. To these principles he attributed much of the success as he had enjoyed. Never before had any Commissioner had such a very able and energetic body of supporters in every department, and it was to these friends that he was indebted for all that had been attributed to him. He would never forget Sind and Karachi, and always watch the progress of the province with the greatest interest.

The evening concluded with songs by Messrs. Negreponte, McCulloch, Nicolas, and S. W. Anderson.

The party broke up soon after midnight. During the dinner, by kind permission of Colonel Evans and the officers, the band of the 27th Baluch Light Infantry played a selection of music.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

DURING the week ending the 22nd instant, the prices of the staple food-grains rose slightly in Ahmedabad, Broach, Sholapur and Bijapur; elsewhere they fell. The district reports are summarised in an appendix.

The statement showing the progress of relief measures during the week ending the 22nd instant, shows a decrease of 1,353 persons relieved, compared with the numbers for the preceding week :

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	188,430	182,096
Dependants	10,932	10,703
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	44,217	49,169
Total	243,649	242,271

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have varied as follows :—

Increase.		Decrease.	
Ahmednagar	1,095	Kaira	4,279
Bijapur	711	Panch Mahals	2,863
Sholapur	541	Ahmedabad	2,451
Surat	325	Broach	123
Khandesh	251		
Belgaum	189		

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in all districts except Kaira. The following relief works were opened during the week :

Kaira.—Constructing and enlarging the Khandhli Tank. Completing the Agas-Borsad Road.

Panch Mahals.—Vansdelia Tank.

Two poor-houses,—one at Godhra in the Panch Mahals and the other at Kaladgi in the Bijapur District,—were opened during the week.

THE TREATMENT OF THE MADRAS ARMY.

IN commenting recently on Sir Edmond Elles's announcement regarding the mustering out of 11 Battalions of Madras Infantry and the three Regiments of Madras Cavalry we ("Madras Mail") remarked that both officers and men in the Madras Army are "sick" at the treatment accorded to them at far-away Simla, are "sick" at the apparent inability or unwillingness of the local Lieutenant-General Commanding and the Command Headquarters Staff to get bare justice done to them, and are "sick" at the ever-theatening sword of Damocles, be it called "reconstitution" or "mustering out," which is suspended over them. One of the most potent causes of the apparent inability or unwillingness of the local Lieutenant-General Commanding and the Command Head-quarters Staff to get bare justice done to the Madras Army may, perhaps, be found in the fact—astounding as it undoubtedly is—that the Madras Army is now not represented in any way on the Command Staff. There is in fact, not a single officer at Ootacamund now who has any connection with Madras. It is doubtful if in years gone by, when officers such as Generals Hope, McLeod, Faunce, etc., were at Ootacamund, such wholesale "mustering out" would have taken place. They were men who looked to advancement in Madras and did not mind running contrary to "Simla" if in their opinion the interests of the Madras Army required it. The present incumbents are evidently looking for their advancement to Simla, and naturally do all in their power to help on any schemes formulated there.

It would be interesting to know how it was decided that sufficient recruits could not be obtained within the Madras Command. The difficulty is, we cannot help thinking, not so much the dearth of material as the uncertainty of what is to happen to Regiments. As we remarked the other day, a military career in the Madras Army is known throughout our Districts to be a ludicrous farce. Men of suitable physique who have true soldierly instincts and predilections will not enlist in an Army which is seldom if ever sent on active service, and which whenever it is sent on active service is put to "Police" work and guard work on the lines of communication. The authorities at Simla evidently have not the haziest idea of the utter disgust that prevails amongst Madras Sepoys and ex-Sepoys and their civilian relations concerning the treatment of Madras by the Chiefs of the Army in India. It would also be interesting to know the principle on which the Regiments selected for immediate mustering out were chosen. It is an open secret that some Regiments have had a bad name for general efficiency, but strange to say, those have been left alone! Another matter that is open to comment is the following. Recent orders lay down that D. A. A. G.'s are only to be appointed within their own Command, But in the Madras Command the last five D. A.-G. ships have all gone to men outside the Command :—Major Robinson appointed D. A. A.-G., Belgaum, from Mhow; Major Reid, D. A. A.-G., Bangalore, brought in from Rawalpindi; Captain Smith, D. A. A.-G., Ootacamund, from the Central India Horse; Major Burt, D. A. A.-G., Belgaum, from somewhere up North; and Captain Frazer, D. A. A.-G., Secunderabad, from the Hyderabad Contingent. It a strong and fair-minded L. G. C. and Staff had been in power at Ootacamund, it is impossible that these things could have happened. But the Madras Command has evidently no friends, and no one to look after its interests.

A KOLHAPORE PROPERTY DISPUTE.

INTERESTING PICTURE OF NATIVE LIFE

A QUESTION OF ADOPTION.

STRANGE PROCEEDINGS BY EXECUTORS.

A DISPLAY OF FORCE.

THE Hon. Mr. Aston, District and Sessions Judge of Poona, recently gave judgment in an application for the appointment of an administrator, "pendente lite," of property in regard to which proceedings are being taken for the revocation of the grant of probate of the will. The case is interesting as a picture of native life in Poona.

Mr. Aston, in his judgment, said :—

This is an application for the appointment of Balwant Martand Nagpurkar as an administrator "pendente lite" till the decision of the proceedings taken for revocation of the grant of probate of the will of the late Baba Maharaj.

The grant of probate was made to Mr. Nagpurkar and Messrs. Tilak, Khaparde, and Kumbhojker in January 1898. The latter three gentlemen who are the three opposing executors in the proceedings for revocation of probate have quarrelled with the fourth executor, Mr. Nagpurkar, for reasons which will be set out below, and have instituted on their own responsibility and ignoring the fourth executor Mr. Nagpurkar, a suit in the court of the First Class Sub-Judge, Poona, setting up an adoption at Aurangabad in June 1891 of a boy Jaganath which the fourth executor and Tai Maharaj, widow of Baba Maharaj deny.

The three opposing executors having themselves applied to the F. C. Sub-Judge for the appointment of a Receiver in that suit, do not in the present proceedings object to the appointment of an administrator "pendente lite" under section 34 of the Probate and Administration Act (V of 1881) but wish that the Collector should be appointed. They concede that the estate vested in Tai Maharaj as owner on the death of her son in March 1898 and concede that the main dispute is whether Tai Maharaj did adopt a son Jaganath at Aurangabad (in June 1901). But they object to Mr. Nagpurkar being appointed Administrator because he supports Tai Maharaj in her denial of that alleged adoption and in her efforts to retain possession of the estate.

The evidence in the proceedings for revocation of probate has been taken, and the pleaders of the parties have been heard. The real question in the present matter is whether the attitude taken up by Mr. Nagpurkar or the fact that he is joined as a party to the proceedings for revocation of probate afford reason for not appointing him (one of the executors) as administrator "pendente lite" to decide this question in the negative. The late Baba Maharaj, a First Class Sardar and Spiritual preceptor of H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapore, died on 7th August 1897. His widow Tai Maharajah gave birth to a son on 16th January 1898.

In application No. 112 of 1901 Tai Maharaj asks for revocation of probate of a will of her deceased husband Baba Maharaj granted to four of the five executors named in the will. That application for revocation is opposed by three of the executors, and the fourth Mr. Nagpurkar though added as an opponent, supports the application of Tai Maharaj for revocation of the grant of probate.

The property of the testator was admittedly ancestral family property and the will of which probate was granted on 6th Jan. 1898 by this court in application 230 of 1897 does not purport to alter the devolution of the testator's property, but gives authority to testator widow to adopt in case of necessity and appoint executors guardians of the property of any posthumous son who might be born to deceased, or of any boy who might be in case of need, adopted. The son "in gremio" to whom Tai Maharaj gave birth on 16th January 1898 died on 9th March 1898. Her own age is over twenty.

It is conceded now by Mr. Kelkar, pleader for the three opposing executors, that Tai Maharaj became owner of the whole estate under the Hindu law when her son died and has not been divested of that inheritance from her son, unless she has adopted a son. She has in fact adopted one Bala Maharaj on 19th August last at Kolhapore, but the three opposing executors dispute the validity of that adoption and I have ruled that as this contention is raised by the three opposing executors, it is not necessary to add Bala Maharaj (who is not a minor) to the proceedings for revocation of probate as a party applicant, because the three opposing executors cannot seek to have him added when they deny the validity of his adoption.

The main ground for the application of probate was that the grant had become useless and inoperative by the birth of a son to testator and further by the death of that son which caused the son's property to which he succeeded to become the absolute inheritance of his mother Tai Maharaj though she could be divested of her estate therein by adopting a son to her deceased husband.

The three opposing executors by their pleader and by the statements of one of them in the witness box to this court, and all three by a plaint filed by them in suit No. 358 of 1901 on 23rd September in the Court of the F. C. Sub-Judge have set up an adoption of one Jagannath as having been made on 27th June 1901 by Tai Maharaj at Aurangabad. The factum of this adoption thus set up by the three opposing executors in the proceedings for revocation of probate is emphatically denied by Tai Maharaj: and in these proceedings a great deal of evidence has been recorded at great length for the petitioner Tai Maharaj to show that the allegation of adoption of Jagannath is false, and that there has been no such adoption though after being removed from her home to Aurangabad in H. H. the Nizam's territory and deprived of the advice of friends and after being subjected to various privations, and indignities by Mr. B. G. Tilak, and practically kept a prisoner at Aurangabad under an armed guard, she on 28th June 1901 in order to regain her liberty and return to Poona signed certain papers which she understood to go no further than the approval of a boy said to be of the Babra branch as fit for adoption. Evidence has been adduced further to show that there has been gross abuse of trust by the three opposing executors, and such misconduct on their part as to render them unfit to be guardians of property of any minor, and further that they are bent upon a course of conduct highly prejudicial to the interests of the real owner of the estate whoever that owner may be.

The evidence on these points will come under discussion and review when the application for revocation of the grant of probate is decided. It is necessary to say here that though Mr. B. G. Tilak, the first opposing executor, strenuously maintained in the witness box that there had been an adoption of Jagannath at Aurangabad in June 1901 by Tai Maharaj, the pleader who represented Mr. Tilak and the other two opposing executors preferred when he closed his case for the three opposing executors to decline to discuss the point whether the factum of the alleged adoption of Jagannath was proved or not, a matter upon which the witnesses were not cross examined by him.

While the application for revocation for probate was at hearing, the fourth executor Mr. Nagpurkar who supports Tai Maharaj's application for revocation, made the present application under section 34 of the Probate and Administration Act V of 1881 for an administrater to be appointed.

FORCIBLE PROCEEDINGS.

A great deal of evidence has been recorded in the application for revocation of probate to show that whereas Mr. Nagpurkar was a trusted employee of the late Baba Maharaj and managed his property in British territory and was the real managing agent for some time after the death of Baba Maharaj and had soon after the death of Tai Maharaj's son acknowledged the ownership and authority of Tai Maharaj over the estate and together with the three opposing executors professed to be acting in the management of the estate on her behalf and not in virtue of any authority independent of her title as owner, a time came when Mr. B. G Tilak set himself to thwart her intention to adopt Bala Maharaj and to bend her to his purpose of getting a young boy said to be of the collateral branch of the late Maharaj's family adopted, and further tried by arbitrary methods to get rid of Nagpurkar and dispossess Tai Maharaj. Much evidence was recorded to show that when Tai Maharaj remained firm in her purpose and endeavoured to carry it out, Mr. Nagpurkar sided with Tai Maharaj whilst Mr. B. G. Tilak had recourse to such high handed proceedings as collecting a mob at the private residence of Tai Maharaj after midnight on 15th July last invading the privacy of her bedroom and forcibly dragging therefrom Bala Maharaj whom Tai Maharaj had taken there with his mother Radhabai Maharaj for personal protection, hustling Tai Maharaj's guests out of her own private residence, imprisoning Tai Maharaj and Mr. Nagpurkar in this residence for several days; trying to coerce Tai Maharaj by ill usage and Mr. Nagpurkar by threats of criminal prosecution into compliance with his views which they believed opposed to the declared wishes of the late Baba Maharaj, prosecuting Mr. Nagpurkar on a false charge of criminal breach of trust, prosecuting Tai Maharaj on a false charge collecting an unlawful assembly when she got rid of the foreign mercenaries (Bhayas) that Mr. Tilak had posted at her door and the estate Karkuns who defied her authority, duping the Police authorities by false assertions that Tai Maharaj was a minor and a ward of the executors, and the private residence of Tai Maharaj was their own house, when the aid of the Police had been invoked to release Tai Maharaj from wrongful confinement, duping the City Magistrate by false representations in order to obtain access again to Tai Maharaj's private residence and to try to get possession of records and papers and ornaments in that residence under colour of Magisterial and Police authority and even under pretended colour of authority of this Court.

According to this part of the evidence as to which Mr. Kelkar preferred not to cross-examine the witnesses for Tai Maharaj and preferred to leave unchallenged the evidence that the pleader Kelkar was himself one of the mob of friends and acquaint-

ances of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak who invaded the residence of Tai Maharaj after midnight of the 15th July, Mr. Nagpurkar dissociated himself from the high handed treatment of the lady Tai Maharaj, and took her part against the three opposing executors who object to his being appointed administrator "pendente lite."

As the main ground for thus objecting to him is that he opposes the said other three executors it is necessary to have in mind what the nature of that opposition is, and to decide whether this opposition to the other three executors more especially to Mr. Tilak constitutes a personal disqualification. The line adopted by Mr. Kelkar in conducting the case for the three opposing executors makes it necessary to refer at greater length than would otherwise have been necessary to the disputes between Tai Maharaj and Mr. Tilak.

As to the material details of occurrences at Aurangabad in June 1901, and as to the mode in which the guests of Tai Maharaj were turned out of her private residence on the night of 15th July 1901, there is contradiction of the evidence of Tai Maharaj and her witnesses in the deposition of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, exh. 23, but there is no rebuttal or denial of the main incidents in the following narrative, except as will be indicated.

Tai Maharaj insists that when her late husband aba Maharaj was dying of cholera, and his will was prepared by Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the testator wished words to be entered to make it plain that he wished any necessary adoption to be restricted to the Shri family, i. e., descendants of Shri bidheshwar alias Bawa Maharaj and only consented to sign the will without these words being entered when Mr. Tilak assured him that this wish would be respected.

She says that in May 1898 she expressed her wish to adopt Bala Maharaj and in March 1901 when Bala Maharaj was married repeated her wish but Mr. Tilak temporised.

Mr. Kumbhojkar, an executor who is managing agent for the portion of the estate in Kolhapore territory sent the executors a list of boys of the Shri family (Kolhapore branch) fit for adoption, in which Bala Maharaj's name stands first (exh. 45—93 suit 358) with recommendations as strong as any other in the list. On June 18, 1901, the three opposing executors recorded a resolution that Bala Maharaj was too old and none of the other boys on the list were approved and that Messrs. Tilak and Khaparde (accompanied by Tai Maharaj) should go to Aurangabad to make enquiry as to boys of the Babra branch at Nidhone, select boys and dispose of the matter of enquiry as to that branch.

In Nagpurkar recorded a dissenting minute expressing strong disapproval because the Babra branch was not of the Shri family and no boy of that branch would be eligible according to his view of the dying wishes of the testator.

On 19th June 1901 the party started for Aurangabad and put up there in a Sikh Mandir. Messrs. Tilak and Khaparde brought to Aurangabad several boys from Nidhone. Mr. Khaparde then left Aurangabad for Oomravati and Tai Maharaj wrote to Mr. Nagpurkar at Poona several letters (Exhs. 598 and 60Z) complaining of ill-treatment by Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and showing great distress and anxiety. A messenger sent by Mr. Nagpurkar to Tai Maharaj was detained in quarantine at the railway station, and it is in dispute whether a note he sent to Tai Maharaj from the railway station reached her after it admittedly reached Mr. Tilak. A telegram was sent to Mr. Nagpurkar (Exh. 61) by Mr. Tilak telling him that he was to remain in Poona.

THE ADOPTION DEED.

On the 27th June a number of persons were invited by Mr. Tilak to the Sikh Mandir ostensibly in connection with the selection and approval of one Jagannath from amongst the five boys collected from Nidhone and one of the events of that day was that Mr. Tilak took the father of Jagannath to where Tai Maharaj was in another portion of the Mandir premises, but Tai Maharaj abruptly went away to a temple of Vithoba. An "adoption deed" purporting to be executed by Jagannath's father on 27th June was prepared in duplicate (one Exh. 45-90 suit 358 on Moglai stamp and the other Exh. 23 H. on British stamp) under the supervision of Mr. Tilak from Mr. Tilak's draft, omitting the portions in the draft saying that actual corporeal giving and taking of a boy in adoption had taken place, and that Tai Maharaj was a consenting party to the document, but setting out that there was a giving and taking by this document and the adoption ceremony could be performed here after at the pleasure of Tai Maharaj.

An attempt to get Tai Maharaj to sign these duplicate "adoption deeds" on the night of 27th June failed.

On the morning of 28th June Tai Maharaj signed these two duplicate deeds and a third paper said by Mr. Tilak to be a letter addressed by Tai Maharaj to Jagannath's father, and written by the latter, but not produced in this Court.

Tai Maharaj and Mr. Tilak have given each an account of the circumstances under which the former's signature was obtained. The narrative of the former, which is full of minute details, flatly contradicts Mr. Tilak's version, but it is not necessary to consider at this stage on which side the truth lies. What I am concerned with in the present application for the appointment of Mr. Nagpurkar as administrator "pendente lite" is the attitude of opposition to his co-executors taken up by Mr. Nagpurkar and whether it was proper or justifiable because of the facts within his knowledge, and of the representations made by Tai Maharaj to him.

So far therefore it is necessary to have in mind Tai Maharaj's own version which is that she felt in such dire straits because of wrongful restraint, threats and coercion resorted to, that she at length came to regard the signing of papers as of minor importance compared with regaining her personal liberty to return to Poona, and said on 27th June show me the carriage and then I will sign, and when a carriage was ready at the door on the morning of 28th June she in her sleeping room upstairs signed three papers without seeing their contents except that the words "attestation" and "I agree to the above" which Mr. Tilak says he wrote at her request on the morning of 28th June, were not there when she signed and were never added with her knowledge.

These words it is alleged for Tai Maharaj are a forged interpolation introduced by Mr. Tilak in order to obviate the necessity which would otherwise arise for getting the authority of Tai Maharaj to register the "adoption deed" if she had signed in the manner of one executing the document.

On 29th June Tai Maharaj reached Poona in Mr. Tilak's company and on the same date signed letters in English and Marathi drafted by Mr. Tilak, informing the Agent of Government (for Sardars) that she had been to Aurangabad and had selected Jagannath for adoption and the adoption ceremony would take place shortly (Exhs. 23 D. and 23 E.)

A strenuous effort was then made by Mr. Tilak to induce Mr. Nagpurkar to withdraw his protesting minute purporting to have been recorded on 18th June 1901 against the Aurangabad journey to discover boys of the Babra branch suitable for adoption. A letter from Mr. Nagpurkar to Mr. Tilak of similar purport is not produced by Mr. Tilak. These efforts having failed Mr. Tilak sent a "report" to the other two executors, Khapardi and Kumbhojkar giving his own version of the last wishes expressed by the Testator (Exh. 70). This report is dated 5th July 1901. On the 6th July Mr. Tilak wrote to Mr. Nagpurkar Exh. 63) cancelling as far as he was concerned the general power of attorney given on 9th February 1898 by the other three executors. On the 6th July Tai Maharaj called on the Agent of Government (for Sardars) an office held by me in addition to the office of District Judge, and in writing repudiated the letters (Exhs. 28 D and E) of 29th June as sent without her free consent, and declared that her wish was to adopt Bala Maharaj. The reply given by the Agent of Government is recorded (Exh. 99 dated 13th July 1901). On 9th July after consulting Mr. Gadgil, Barrister-at-Law Tai Maharaj give notice to Mr. Tilak not to interfere in the management of the estate. On 10th July Tai Maharaj applied to H.H. the Maharajah of Kolhapore for sanction to adopt Bala Maharaj. On the 11th July this sanction was conveyed to her by telegram. On the 11th July Mr. Tilak telegraphed to the Dewan of H.H. the Maharajah of Kolhapore as follows (Exhs. 73)— "Please postpone granting permission for adoption in Tai Maharaj case till receive me letter as Trustee. Giving an acceptance of a son by Tai Maharaj has been completed by registered deed at Aurangabad with trustees' consent Tai Maharaj alone has no power to adopt. Convey above request to His Highness... Details posted."

On 12th July Bala Maharaj and his brother Pandit Maharaj and their mother Radhabai Maharaj had arrived in Poona and Tai Maharaj ordered preparations to be made for the adoption of Bala Maharaj to take place on 13th July.

On 12th July Mr. Tilak filed a suit in the Court of the first class sub-Judge of Poona for a perpetual injunction to restrain Tai Maharaj from adopting Bala Maharaj and asked also for a temporary injunction. The latter was not granted. There is not a word in either of these applications about any adoption of Jagannath having already taken place.

In the small hours of the morning of 13th July Mr. Tilak caused Tai Maharaj to be roused and made great efforts to get the adoption of Bala Maharaj postponed.

An agreement was arrived at behind Tai Maharaj's back to postpone the adoption till Khaparde and Kumbhojkar could arrive but Bala Maharaj and Pandit Maharaj and their mother took up their residence with Tai Maharaj as her guests.

On 13th July Mr. Tilak who on that date dropped the suit to prevent adoption of Bala Maharaj addressed a letter Ex. 46 to the Agent of Government asking for a personal interview and alleging that "the giving and receiving in adoption of such a boy has been effected with the full consent of Tai Maharaj at Aurangabad city."

Correspondence then followed (see Exh 49) ending with a letter dated 18th July signed by all the four executors and the reply of the Agent of Government (exh 50) refusing a personal interview. This reply is dated 20th July (exh 50.)

Meanwhile there were certain occurrances at the Maharaj Wada, the private residence of Tai Maharaj.

On 15th July afternoon Mr. Khaparde arrived from Oomraoti and took up his residence uninvited at the Maharaj Wada.

(To be concluded.)

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

THE HON. MR. GOKHALE'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale, in the course of the debate in the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the Budget, made a very lengthy speech in the course of which he said:—I fear I cannot conscientiously join in the congratulations which have been offered to the Hon. Finance Member on the huge surplus which the revised estimates show for last year. Indeed, my Lord, the more I think about this matter the more I feel, and I trust your Lordship will pardon me for peaking somewhat bluntly that the surpluses constitute a double wrong to the community. They are a wrong in the first instance in that they exist at all—that Government should take so much more from the people than is needed in times of serious depression and suffering; and they are also a wrong, because they lend themselves to easy misinterpretation, and, among other things, render possible the phenomenal optimism of the Secretary of State for India, who seems to imagine that all is for the best in this best of lands. A slight examination of these surpluses suffices to show that they are mainly, almost entirely, currency surpluses resulting from the fact that Government still maintain the same high level of taxation which they considered to be necessary to secure financial equilibrium when the rupee stood at its lowest. The year when the rupee touched this lowest exchange value was 1894-95. Government, however, had in the face of the falling rupee, resolutely maintained an equilibrium between their revenue and expenditure by large and continuous additions to the taxations of the country, and thus even in the year 1894-95 when the rupee touched its lowest level, the national account-sheet showed a surplus of seventy lakhs of rupees. From this point onwards, the currency legislation, passed by Government in 1893, began to bear fruit and the exchange value of the rupee began to rise steadily. If there had been no extra charges for war and famine, the national revenue, on the basis of the new rupee, would have been found to exceed the requirements of Government by abouts 6 2-3 crores a year. Allowing for the savings effected in consequence of the absence of a portion of the troops in South Africa and China, as also for the generally reduced level of ordinary expenditure in famine times, and taking note of the fact that the opium revenue has recently turned out somewhat better than was expected and that might reasonably be relied on, we still may put down the excess of our present revenue over our present expenditure at about 5 crores of rupees, which is also the figure of the amount saved by Government on their home charges as a consequence of the exchange value of the rupee having risen from 13d. to 16d. Now my Lord, I submit with all respect, that it is not a justifiable course to maintain taxation at the same high level when the rupee stands at 16d. that was thought to be necessary when it stood at 13d. During the last sixteen years, whenever deficits occurred, the Finance Member invariably attributed them to the falling rupee and resorted to the expedient of additional taxation, explaining that that was the only way to avoid a national bankruptcy.

THE PILING UP OF TAXES.

The land tax has come in its own automatic way for large augmentations during the period. Taking the ordinary revenue alone under the head, we find the increase has been 232 crores. One startling fact about these land revenue collections is that during the six years from 1896-7 to 1901-2 (a period including the two greatest famines of the century) these collections actually averaged £17·43 millions a year as against £16·67 millions, the average for the six preceding years, *i.e.*, from 1890-1 to 1895-6 Putting these two heads together the total augmentation of public burdens during these years comes to over 15 crores. Such continuous piling up of tax on tax and such ceaseless adding to the burdens of a suffering people is probably without precedent in the annals of finance. In India, it was only during the first few years following the troubles of the mutiny year that large additions were made to the taxations of the country, but the country was then on the flood tide of a short-lived prosperity and bore, though not without difficulty or complaint, the added burden. During the past ten years, the country has passed through a more severe phase of agricultural and industrial depression, and yet has been called upon to accept these fresh burdens—year after year—increasing without interruption, and all this with a view to ensuring and maintaining a strong financial position, proof against all assaults. The broad result of this continued series of taxing measures has been "to fix the taxation of the country at a level far above the actual needs of the situation." And it is the fiscal status so forced up and maintained—and not a normal expansion of revenue—that has enabled the financial administration during all these trying years not only to meet out of current revenues all sorts of charges, ordinary and extraordinary, but to present at the close of the period abounding surpluses which the richest nations in Europe might well envy. "A taxation so forced" has not only to maintain a "budgetary equilibrium," but to yield as well, large, continuous, progressive surpluses"—even in years of trial and suffering—is, I submit against all accepted canons of finance.

TAXATION FOR FINANCIAL EQUILIBRIUM.

Taxation for financial equilibrium is what we all can understand, but a taxation—kept up in the face of the difficulties and misfortunes of a period of excessive depression and for "large, continuous, and progressive surpluses"—is evidently a matter which requires justification. At all events those who have followed the course of the financial history of the period will admit that the fact viewed "per se" of "such large, continuous and progressive surpluses" having occurred during the period—as being a result not of a normal expansion of fiscal resources, but of a forced up and heavy taxation—does not connote, as Lord George Hamilton contends, an advancing material prosperity of the country or argue any marvellous recuperative power on the part of the masses—as the Hon. Sir E. Law urged last year. And to them, at any rate, the apparent paradox of a "suffering country" and an overflowing treasury stands easily explained, and is a clear proof of the fact that the level of national taxation is kept unjustifiably high even when Government are in a position to lower that level. This being my view of the whole question, it was to me, I need hardly say, a matter of the deepest regret that Government had not seen their way, in spite of four continuous years of huge surpluses, to take off a portion at any rate of the heavy burdens which had been imposed upon the country during the last sixteen years. Of course the whole country will feel grateful for the remission of close upon two crores of the arrears of land revenue.

A GENEROUS MEASURE.

The measure is a bold, generous and welcome departure from the usual policy of clinging to the arrears of famine times, till a portion of them has to be abandoned owing to the sheer impossibility of realizing them, after they have been allowed to hang over the unfortunate ryot's head, destroying his peace of mind and taking away from him heart and hope. The special grant of 40 lakhs of rupees to education will also be much appreciated throughout the country. But my quarrel is with the exceedingly cautious manner—a caution, I would venture to say, bordering on needless timidity—in which my honourable friend has framed the Budget proposals for next year. Why should he, with four continuous years of fat surpluses to guide him, and no special cloud threatening his horizon, budget for a surplus of only 1 1-4 crores, when three times the amount would have been nearer the mark, and that again as calculated by a reasonably cautious standard? If he had only recognised the ordinary facts of our finance, as disclosed by the surpluses of the last four years, he would have, among other things, been able to take off the additional 8 as. of salt duty, raise the taxable minimum of the income-tax to at least Rs. 1,000 a year, abolish the excise duty on cotton goods, and yet show a substantial surplus for the year. And, my Lord, the reduction of taxation in these three directions is the very least that Government could do for the people after the uncomplaining manner in which they have borne burden after burden during the last 16 years. The desirability of raising the exemption limit of the income-tax has been frequently admitted on behalf of Government, and among others by yourself in your Lordship's first Budget speech.

EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS.

The abolition of the excise on cotton goods is urgently needed, not only in the interests of the cotton industry, which is at present in a state of dreadful depression, in large measure due to the currency legislation of Government, but also as an act of the barest justice to the struggling millions of our poor on whom a portion of the burden eventually falls, who have been hit the hardest during recent years by famine and plague, by agricultural and industrial depression and in the currency legislation of the State, and who are now literally gasping for relief. In this connection, I would especially invite the attention of Government to a speech delivered at the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce by my friend, the Hon. Mr. Moses—by no means unfriendly critic of Government, and one who enjoys their confidence as also that of the public. Mr. Moses, in that speech describes with much clearness and force the great injury which the currency legislation of Government has done to our rising cotton industry. That industry, he tells us, has now "reached the brink of bankruptcy," no less than 14 mills being about to be liquidated, and some of them, brand new ones being knocked down to the hammer for a third only of their original cost. Mr. Moses also speaks of the severely adverse manner in which the new currency has affected the economic position of the mass of our countrymen.

THE SALT TAX.

As regards the reduction of salt duty, I do not think any words are needed from any one to establish the unquestioned hardship which the present rate imposes upon the poorest of the poor of our community, Government themselves have repeatedly admitted the hardship. Lord G. Hamilton himself, in a speech on the Indian Budget Statement in the House of Commons (September 4th, 1895), emphasized the necessity for reducing the salt duty as early as a possible, pointing out that no other tax pressed so heavily on the Indian people. In view of these repeated declarations, it is a matter for great surprise, no less than for intense regret and disappointment, that Government have not taken the present opportunity to reduce a rate of duty admittedly oppressive on a prime necessary of life which, as the late Prof. Fawcett justly urged, should be "as free as the air we breathe, and the water we drink." It may be noted that the consumption of salt during the last 14 years has been almost stationary, not even keeping pace with the normal growth of population—showing a rising of less than 6 per cent in 14 years against a rise of 18 per cent. in four years following the reduction of duty in 1882—and that the average consumption of the article in India, is admittedly less than is needed for purposes of healthful existence. My Lord, the obligation to remit taxation in years of assured surpluses goes, I believe, with the right to demand additional revenues from the people in times of financial embarrassment.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONER AT KARACHI.

CONFERENCE WITH THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. Thos. Robertson, the Railway Commissioner, had a conference with the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, on the 22nd ultimo. The Honourable Mr. McIver, Chairman of the Chamber, submitted a memorandum in reference to railway matters as affecting the commercial community of Karachi. Mr Robertson, in reply, said that to commence with, he was very pleased to see that the working of the North-Western Railway had given so much satisfaction to the mercantile community of Karachi. He had had an opportunity of consulting with the managements of both the Jodhpur-Bikanir and the B. B. and C. I. Railways, and he felt quite sure that those railways were anxious and willing to do all in their power to assist, and forward the interests of the merchants and traders of this Port. On the subject of the control of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, he had nothing to say at present, but the matter was receiving his attention. In response to his enquiries he gathered that the B. B. and C. I. considered that the Marwar-Baran Railway and District belonged to Bombay rather than Karachi. At the same time he would suggest that the Karachi merchants should not, in advance, impute questionable motives to the B. B. and C. I. management about a railway, which was not yet even under construction, but should calmly await developements! Whilst he thought that the metre-gauge systems, which at present terminate at Hyderabad, would doubtless sooner or later find their way to the sea-board at Karachi, it appeared that the inconveniences of transhipment at Hyderabad were considerably magnified in Karachi. The B. B. and C. I. authorities stated that the time occupied in trans shipment at Sabarmati was no longer than that occupied in the ordinary changing of engines at any engine-changing station, and the expense was borne, not by the public, but by the Railways concerned. Whilst he (Mr. Robertson) was inclined to receive the former statement with a grain or two of salt, at the same time he did not think that trade would seriously suffer by the trans-shipment at Hyderabad, and moreover, as the Karachi people stated that the metre-gauge could not be brought on to the wharves at Keamari, goods would have to undergo a trans-shipment of some kind, in any case—whether the metre-gauge were brought into Karachi or not. With regard to the question of rates for mileage, Mr. Robertson closely questioned the members of the Committee, and Mr. Thole, Mr. Webb, Mr. McIver and Mr. Agelasto stated the case for Karachi so far as the Rewari-Bhatinda line was concerned. The question of the rates on the whole of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway north of Nana—the station equi-distant from both Bombay and Karachi—was also discussed in detail, and Mr. Robertson gave the members of the Chamber every opportunity of saying all that could be said in favour of lower through-rates to Karachi than to Bombay. The Special Railway Commissioner stated that he could not recommend the Karachi Chamber to press for a regulation of rates according to mileage, for the principle had found to be impracticable in actual working not only in India but all over the world. At the same time he fully recognised Karachi's claim to the advantages which the construction of the Southern Punjab Railway, and the linking up of Hyderabad with the Railway systems of Rajputana had given to the Port, and he would recommend a conference of all the parties interested,—the N. W. Railway, the Jodhpur-Bhikanir Railway, the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the Karachi and Bombay Chambers of Commerce, with a view to discovering if some arrangement could not be arrived at—some division of the country into zones, whereby all parties would be satisfied. Mr Thole had pointed out that if rates from Hansi and Hissar for example which were 140 miles nearer to Karachi than Bombay, were properly adjusted and Karachi given its due in the form of a lower through rate, Karachi would be able to pay a higher price for the produce of those districts than Bombay, and in consequence the cultivators and people of the country would themselves at once benefit. The argument was good, and he, Mr. Robertson, would suggest that the matter should at once receive the attention of the conference which he had just outlined. The Karachi merchants, the N.-W. Railway and the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway were all ready to attend such a conference, and the management of the B. B. and C. I. Railway should be invited forthwith to cosider and discuss the matter. Mr. Robertson was very glad to note the excellent progress that had been made in the development of the port and of the harbour facilities. The figures supplied, and the plans and models before him showed that Karachi had spent very considerable sums in improving the harbour and harbour appliances; good harbours were very rare in India, and he considered that Karachi should receive every possible encouragement. The statement recently made in Bombay that ships of a draft of 32 feet and more could be accommodated had not escaped him, but he noted also that every vessel which could pass through the Suez Canal could be easily and safely dealt with at all seasons in the Port of Karachi. This was good enough for all practical purposes, and so long as the Port Authorities here kept Karachi up to this standard, he felt sure there would be no difficulty in dealing with all the business the merchants here were able to create.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN ARGLES.

For more reasons than one the arrest of Captain Argles, of the 17th Bengal Infantry, in connection with the misadventure to a picket in Mahsudland in November last is exciting a good deal of interest and some speculation in military circles. It is not only that a charge of neglect of duty against an officer of the Indian Army on active service is happily extremely rare but it is odd that an officer with such a charge hanging over him should have been allowed to continue on duty with the "active blockade" for four and-a-half months. It will be remembered that Captain Argles was detailed with 70 men of the 17th B. I., to act as an escort to a survery party working from Khasma Khulla to Khasma Sur. Water is scrace where the survey work had to be done and Captain Argles consequently pitched his camp near the Militia post of Khasma Khulla. Some of the men collapsed after the first day out, as the 17th were unaccustomed to hill work. These and others to guard the camp had of necessity to be left at Khasma Khulla. The remainder, moreover, had to be worked in two relays, as the survey was twelve miles off, and twenty-four miles a day every day in such country was more than men so new to hill climbing could have stood. In the end ten sepoys were sent to guard the survey party, and five men with one non-commissioned officer protected each flank. Captain Argles remained at Khasma Khulla in charge of the camp. Two days later, the work party, returning to camp, was ambuscaded in the Nulla, and the Subadar and 24 men were killed. All the arrangements for the disposition of himself and seventy men were presumably left to Captain Argles, discretion; but the mere fact that they turned out badly would not warrant a charge of neglect of duty. Moreover, there can have been no incapacity or incompetence in the field, so the neglect of duty would seem to be narrowed down to his remaining at Khasma Khulla with the camp, instead of accompanying the escort to the scene of the survey; but if no order on the subject was given, this point also would seem to be within Captain Argels' discretion, though in the light of subsequent events, opinions may differ as to whether he exercised his discretion wisely. It seems pretty clear at all events that the difficulty and danger of the task Capain Argles was set to do, were underestimated in the first instance. When the survey was subsequently carried out, 200 men of the 35th Sikhs and 35 men of the 23rd Pioneers were employed, and a senior officer was put in charge.

AN ARTIST'S REMINISCENCES.

(Concluded from page 4.)

For some twenty years, during his presidentship of the Royal Academy, Sir Frederic gave a series of dinners to all the members in batches of twenty or so, arranged according to seniority, going thus through the forty members and the thirty associates; and to these would always be add good admixture of those "coming men" who were as yet not within the restricted circle of the R.A. Many a young aspirant saw a strong hint in one (and often many) of those coveted invitations of what was in the "lap of the Fates' for him and in the very near future probably.

The dinners were always merry ones, for Leighton was a lover of a good jest or story, and his splendid laugh was as musical as his nature. After the ever artistic dinner would come the coffee and "weed," in the Persian court, beside the patter of the marble fountain. And afterwards we would troop up the wide picture-lined starecase to the vast over flowing studio, with his work on show—complete and incomplete pictures, and all the most elaborate sketches and studies for every part of the work done or in hand.

Besides these studies on canvas and paper, would be some other in wax or clay, not only for his sculptures and bronzes, but groups in his large and important pictures as well. Many of these little figurines would suggest by their present classic grace those divine little "finds" from ancient Tanagra.

"Now, boys"—he generally called his associates boys—"suggestion, criticisms, praises, and damnings are earnestly invited and gratefully received" and there was no let or hindrance to any sound or sincere expression to anyone's feeling on the works before them.

He had one of the great, breezy minds that would take advice as freely as it was offered. I remind me of a rather typical instance of this, which tells against myself a bit. It was the year that he exhibited his "Rescue of Andromeda." On the line and next neigbour to it, I found, on the members's varnishing and "touching-up" days a picture of my own—I forget which one. Sir. Frederic was upon a stage working for some hours in perfect silence, which I did not seek to interrupt. After a time he descended from his "altitudes," and taking me back a few steps by a willing arm demanded a searching criticism.

[A BOLT FROM THE BLUE.]

"If you see anything to suggest now is the time, my boy, to out with it, or else for ever after hold tuy peace."

"Well, Sir Frederic, I do see one small but important matter that I will remark on, as you invite rude remarks."

"Good—and that is—"

"Well, it's the insufficient-looking little 'bolt from the blue that seems to cause such agony to the stricken monster of the deep."

"Not murderous enough?"

"Not much more fatal than a big paint-brush handle."

He laughed one of his most merry roars, and asked, "Have you any idea of just such a 'bolt,' or shaft, or arrow, as you would kindly suggest?"

"Not at this very moment, I urged, but—

At that he handed me his splendid palette and brushes, and said: "Now, my son, look out for my return in half-an-hour, and during that time you have carte blanche to create some lethal weapon that would be likely to annoy, if not to slay, the monster—no fireworks, you know!

I mounted the President's scaffold his palette and brushes in hand and tried hard to conjure up some deadly and worthy arrow of destruction. I need not say that this honour thrust upon me was soon observed by some of the older members, and taken to be some weird and mad practical joke of mine.

"Come down from there! Send for Leighton at once, somebody!"

They must have thought me suddenly gone mad, as I only said, "Go away! I have leave to finish this splendid work!"

The painful probability of being ejected from that platform was avoided by the President's return, who calmed their assembled fears by assuring them, to their amazement, that it was all right—I was evolving a heaven-sent arrow to stagger the monster.

The laugh on me came when I was obliged to own that I had done nothing to the picture except to stare idly at it. Then the fears of the little multitude were appeased, and they departed, murmuring loudly: "Thank God, it was nothing worse than a short stare case Shortly after my little incident I was standing near a new and young member who was trying to spoil his picture, as several had told him. When the President came up he looked at the work and worker a few minutes; then: "My dear boy, you must put more folds and creases in that shirt sleeve—there is only one at the bend of the elbow, and that's all wrong. Look here!" and he took of his coat quickly and bent his arm, to show just what he meant. "Now go ahead and put some of these in and I'll pose for you."

I need not say that the little incident soon drew an admiring throng and much touching comment, one of us making a rapid sketch of the group, declaring that he was making history. I think Leighton stood for a good half-hour egging on the painter to more "thoroughness."

I tell these little "tales out of school" just to show the grand sort of man that Leighton was. It will be many a long day ere the world of English art see just such another. Even to the sad and fatal hour that saw the brave ending of his all too brief career he was just as splendid. He had passed through several most agonising heart-tearings and in one little period of calm, while awaiting a recurrence of the death struggle, he asked the attending doctors if there was any hope. They answered by their sad looks and silence. "Very well—let me go next time," and he awaited the end as calmly as if going on some pleasant journey, merely saying to a life-long artist friend by his pillow and holding his hand: "Give my love to all at the Academy!"

I remember we asked him, seriously, what his exact title would be, so as to know how to address him. "Oh, you can keep on as before—just 'Leighton,' that's simple enough."

THE COMING CORONATION.

Messrs. Thos Forman & Sons have issued a handsome Chromo-lithographed plate of Their Most Gracious Majesties King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, in Coronation Robes of State. This plate, which has been prepared in view of the approaching Coronation ceremony in June next, is a reproduction of a picture which was specially painted for the purpose by Messrs. Lafayette, Ltd., New Bond Street, London, and which was submitted by command to the King, and received His Majesty's most gracious approval. Their Majesties are represented in full Coronation Robes of crimson velvet and ermine, and wear the Orders and Decorations puculiar to their exalted position. His Majesty wears the Insignia of the order of the Garter, and of four other Orders, viz., the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, and St. Michael and St. George. Queen Alexandra, seated in a chair of State, crowned, and adorned with a necklace of precious stones and other ornaments, displays the Star and Ribbon of the order of the Garter. The size—40 inches by 30—makes it specially suitable for the decoration of school-rooms and other places at the time of the Coronation. The Plate is published at 2s. 6d. each.

A NATIVE CRITIC AND A NATIVE ACTRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

Sir,—It is a matter of delight that Native Theatrical Companies are now assured that female parts are better performed by females only, and so they have begun to employ respectable women as actresses. Miss Putla, a new actress employed by Mr. Khatao, Proprietor of the Alfred Theatrical Company, seems to have attracted the attention of the public on a greater scale. She appeared on the stage only for the fourth time last Sunday, but she performed her part so exquisitely and skilfully that none could know that she was a novice. She could even keep up her face fully solemn when required, unlike other native actors who fail to do so in the very nick of time Miss Putla sang gracefully and sweetly all the while especially the 35th song of "Laila' was a most charming one, and the audience unanimously admired her for her excellent way of singing it.

Sir, my object in writing this letter in your paper is this, that if a promising actress like Miss Patla should receive sufficient justice from the public at large, all such actresses would be more encouraged and thus the native stage would be raised on a higher level of improvement.—Yours &c.,

Bombay, 2nd, April. MUSE.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Municipality. Mr. T. W. Cuffe was called to the chair and there were present Mr. James Macdonald, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. A. G. Vigas, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail and Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.

ELECTION OF THE NEW CHAIRMAN.

The Hon. Sir Balchundra Krishna proposed that Mr. James Macdonald be elected chairman of the Standing Committee for the ensuing year. He said that Mr. Macdonald had been a resident of this city for the last thirty-six years and during that period he had done considerable amount of good work in the cause of education and for the city. He had taken a keen interest in the civic affairs of the city and served in the Corporation with great ability. He had served on several committees both in the Corporation and Standing Committee and had all along taken intelligent interest in the affairs of the Municipality.

As a plague volunteer, Mr. Macdonlad had shown great sympathy in the sufferings of the poor and his services to the city were recognised by Government last year by confering upon him the honour of shrievalty, which office he filled with great dignity (Applause).

Mr. H. G. Gell seconded the proposition, which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Cuffe in inviting Mr. Macdonald to take the chair said he was sure that he (Mr. Macdonald) would fill it with great ability and distinction.

Having taken the chair amidst loud applause, Mr. Macdonald in thanking the members for the great honour they had done him said that he was a firm believer in doing things rather than talking about them. Although he was conscious, he would not be able to fill the chair with the same ability as his immediate predecessors did, yet he would try to do his best to represent the wishes of the Standing Committee in the Corporation. There were members of the Committee, who were more deserving the honour than himself and he only hoped that the honour conferred upon him, might follow the younger members of the committee (Applause).

THE RETIRING CHAIRMAN.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna proposed that the Standing Committee offered their best thanks to Mr. T. W. Cuffe for the valuable services he had rendered to them as their Chairman during the last year, and placed on record their appreciation of the very capable and tactful manner in which he had discharged his onerous duties. He said that Mr. Cuffe had discharged his duty as chairman of the Committee with great ability, tact and judgment. He had brought to bear upon his duties strong common sense and a sound knowledge of finance. He was always very courteous and impartial to the members of the Committee and was always brief and businesslike in putting resolutions before the Corporation. In fact he (the speaker) might sum up in two words that he was a "model chairman." He deserved the best thanks of the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola in seconding the proposition observed that he fully endorsed every word that had fallen from the mover of the proposition. Mr. Cuffe had richly armed their thanks. One thing which he (the speaker) noticed in Mr. Cuffe was in regard to the way in which he had despatched the business; in fact he placed their resolutions before the Corporation in such a manner as to enable them to do a larger amount of work with the least amount of discussion (Applause).

The Commissioner also paid his tribute to the retiring chairmen for the great help he had given to him by his method of facilitating the business. He greatly appreciated his courteous manner towards gentlemen of the Committee and his method of ringing forward various matters in a way least calculated to arouse disussion.

The proposition was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Cuffe in returning thanks said that the excellent manner in which the members alluded to his services in the chair during the past year was largely due to their co-operation, which he had asked for while he took the chair a year ago, and which he was glad to say had been so cordially given to him during that period. He hoped that it would be the good fortune of his successor to have the same happy experience. He thought he might truly say, their meetings througout the year had been distinguished by a complete harmony, and he was sure that had contributed in no small measure to the despatch of public business.

MUNICIPAL LAMPS.

The Committee approved of the work of repairing and painting Municipal Kerosine oil lamps in the City, being entrusted to Mr. Alibhoy Abdul Hoosein, at the approximate cost of Rs. 1,000.

WATER WORKS BUDGET.

The Committee next resolved to recommend the Corporation to supplement the Budget grant of Rs. 15,000 for water works by a sum of Rs. 1,500. The excess was due to a large number of bursts and leaks which were required to be repaired and to the work of repairing the wall of Gowalia Tank which fell in June.

SUPPLY OF COKE.

The Committee authorised the Commissioner to enter into a contract with the Bombay Gas Company for the supply of coke during the ensuing year at Rs. 26 per ton without inviting tenders. This arrangement was necessitated owing to the Gas Company being the only manufacturers of Gas Company in Bombay.

The Committee after transacting some other busine adjourned.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 25th March Correspondence was submitted on the subject of the proposed amalgamation of the office and the Castle Signal station:—

The scheme for amalgamation has been advocated by successive Port Officers—Commanders, Bean, Finny and Barwick were all in favour of it and Commander Black says he is fully convinced that the scheme is an admirable one and far preferable to the present arrangement. It is proposed to have a small Telephone Exchange in the Office Tower communicating direct with the Prongs, the Port Officer's and Harbour Masters' residences, and Dock Master's office and also with the Government Exchange. The question, therefore, so far as expense is concerned, is merely one of Rs. 1,650 for the new Flagstaff. The arrangement will certainly be more efficient. The signals from the Office Tower can be seen from every part of the Harbour. The signal staff will be all concentrated in one position under the same roof as the Post Office and will be accessible at all hours of the day or night. The present station at the Flagstaff is closed at night, being within the Arsenal. If the proposal is approved, it will be necessary to give notice of the change and to ask Government to take over the work of hoisting the National Flag at the Castle. The Time Ball Tower and clock and the look-out house at the Castle Signal Station are the Trustees' property. The former will remain at any rate at present. The latter Government will no doubt be willing to take over. It was built in 1886 at a cost of Rs. 2,087 met from Port Funds and is worth only what the materials will fetch. It is hardly worth while making any claim in respect of it, but we might retain it until we decide if it is desirable to move the Harbour Clock and Time Ball."

The proposals were approved under the orders of the Port Officer and the estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,650, for the cost of a Flagstaff to be erected on the Office Tower was sanctioned.

WHARFAGE CHARGES.

A Memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 20th February was submited forwarding a copy of the letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, requesting that Government may be favoured with the Trustees' views on the two questions raised by the Government of India in para. 2 of the said letter, and which are—(1) whether the dues levied on goods landed or shipped at wharves in the possession of the Port Trust, constitute a fair charge for use of those wharves and for services rendered by the Board, including the cost of establishment maintained for the management of the wharves; or (2) whether they are in excess of what is required to defray the actual cost of the services or accommodation for which they are specifically charged.

A printed copy of the Chairman's Memorandum on the subject having been sent with certain additions made by the Chairman of the proposed reply, was placed before each Trustee at the meeting and was finally approved by the Board.

Pilotage Statement:—

—	For week ending 21st Mar 1902.	Total from 1st Apr 1901 to 21st Mar 1902.	For week ending 21st Mar 1901.	Total from 1st Apr 1900 to 21st Mar 1901.
Vessels piloted into harbour	24	999	22	1000
" " out of "	24	988	20	999
" transported	21	895	10	829
" attended to	1	53	1	78
" warped	2	37	1	51

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Meeting at court one day the Earl of Rochester with mock politeness thus accosted Dr. Barrow the witty divine: "Doctor, I am yours to my shoe-tie:" to which Barrow rejoined, "My lord I am yours to the ground;" followed by Rochester with, "Doctor, I am yours to the centre;" to which the doctor returned, "My lord, I am yours to the antipodes." Rochester, scorning to be foiled by a piece of musty divinity, as he termed Barrow, replied, "I am yours to the lowest pit of h--l;" whereupon Barrow, turning on his heel, quietly observed, "There, my lord, I leave you!"

The surest road to health, say what they will
Is never to suppose we shall be ill.
Most of those evils we poor mortals know,
From doctors and imagination flow.

The humours of misreporting are probably inexhaustible, but here is a rather good one. It refers to Lord Wristhesley Russell, who was a Rector in Buckinghamshire, and also Cannon of Windsor. Late in life he became a teetotaller and announced the fact to a temperance meeting at Windsor. He said his reason for going in for total abstinence was that for 40 years, as a parish clergyman, he had been trying to cure drunkards by making them drink in moderation, but had never once succeeded. The Windsor paper said "the noble and reverend Lord gave as his reason that for 40 years he had been trying to drink in moderation, but had never once succeeded!"

Some time back a speaker at Exeter Hall was replying to some attack, which he said was "a double lie in the shape of half a truth. "In one of the newspaper reports this phrase appeared as "a double eye in the shape of half a tooth."

Quin meeting two coxcombs one day in Pall-Mall, Observed, with regret, that they both looked unwell.
"Indeed, you judge right," replied one; "you must know
Our physician advised, and to-morrow we go
Out of town to enjoy the pure air, and to drink
Asses' milk every morning for breakfast", I think,
A much shorter method I could recommend,"
Said Quin very drily, "to you and your friend;
To drink it in London."—"How so?" said the other,
"Stay at home," he replied; "you may suck one another,"

It was said of John Lilburn, while living, by Judge Jenkins, that "if the world was emptied of all but himself, Lilburn would quarrel with John, and John with Lilburn; which part of his character gave occasion for the following lines at his death:—

Is John departed, and is Lilburn gone?
Farewell to both, to Lilburn and to John.
Yet, being dead, take this advice from me,
Let them not both in one grave burid be:
Lay John here and Lilburn thereabout,
For if they should both meet, they would fall out.

A criminal, whose day of execution had arrived was asked by his gaoler if he had any last favour to request. "I have, Sir," said the condemned man, "and it is a very slight favour indeed." "Well if it is really a slight favour I can grant it, what is it?" "I want a few peaches to eat." "Peaches!" exclaimed the gaoler, "why, they won't be ripe for several months yet." "Well," said the condemned man, "that doesn't matter—I'll wait!"

An advertisement appeared the other day for "a girl for light housework." One of the applicants for the position enquired where the light house was situated, and how often boats ran from it to the coast.

A paterfamilias with eight marriageable daughters advertised as a last resort, to get them off his hands. He received the following answer. "An a bachelor, and wealthy. Will gladly marry one of your daughter. Send sample at once."

Her Majesty the Queen is credited with a predilection for Coronation robes of white; and so gracious a personality could afford disregard the prejudice which exists against this colour. White, says the author of The Rosicrucians, considered in its mystic and occult sense, is feminine in its origin. Why it should have been ungallantly decided that white is therefore an unlucky colour for the King and Queen of England personally, does not appear. It is, nevertheless, a very old idea, and derived from the highest antiquity.

The first Charles, by the indiscreet and fatal advice of Canterbury was persuaded to apparell himself, on the day of his Coronation, in a White Garment. So William Lilly, according to De Quincey, he was attired in white velvet simply because there was not purple velvet enough in London for his robes, and the furniture of his throne. And Mary Tudor, though she went from Westminster Hall to the Abbey in her Parliamentary robes of purple velvet, presently retired to a private chamber, and, having taken off her mantle, returned in a corset of purple velvet, and, after anointing, was clad in a robe of white taffeta.

Queen's Coronation robes, however, were not always of Royal purple. Queen Elizabeth wore a mantle of cloth of gold lined with gold and silver, furred with powdered, armyons (ermines), with a mantle lace of silk and gold, with buttons and tassels of the same.

The most remarkable Coronation garb on record was that exibited by August of Saxony, crowned at Cracow, September 5, 1697. On his powdered head he wore a Polish cap with a heroin's plume; over the upper part of him a huge gold breastplate, over his short French breeches a short Roman tunic on his feet, sandals; over all, a blue ermine cloak; the whole covered with precious stones. He had a fit, they say, before it was all over.

There has been some correspondence on this question in "Nature Notes." In the latest number Mr. E. I. Daubeney writes: The migratory movements of most birds are probably performed at a far greater distance from the earth than 40,000 feet. Some few species, however, such as starlings, larks, and hooded crows, when migrating hardly ever go up beyond 1,000 feet, and generally keep close to the water. It is difficulty to account for the enormous velocity of some birds' flight when migrating. The northern bluethroat goes at the rate of 540 miles an hour, flying 4,800 miles from Egypt to Heligoland in a spring night of barely nine hours, but have only moderate powers of flight. Virginian plover fly from Labrador to North Brazil, 9,600 miles without stopping, going at the rate of 636 miles in an hour, and probably more. How can this speed be attained? It is impossible in the dense air near the earth, and consequently the birds resort to great heights where the resistance of the air is slight, and where there is a state of calm and but little moisture. In migrating, it is added, ring doves and woodcocks when invisible, sometimes rush down with a noise like a rocket snipe do this, and stop their downward rush when only a few feet from the ground.

"Sparrows" writes a correspondent, "may be taken to be convicted of eating crocuses—when there are no hyacinths to gobble. But a criminally-minded crow will do more mischief in an hour than a host of sparrows. A Norfolk gardener the other morning missed nearly all the crocuses in a long border. His mistress suspected two crows that hung suspiciously around the garden. A watch was set, and the pair taken "in flagrants." There will be one nest vacant in the rookery this spring, for Mr. and Mrs. Crow were sentenced to capital punishment under gardeners law and shot without benefit of clergy for pillaging and marauding.

Mr. William Johnston, M. P., writes to the "Westminster": —Some time ago there was a controversy or correspondence in your columns concerning sparrows and crocuses. To-day (Saturday), about one o'clock, I was walking through St. James's Park, and watched a hen sparrow picking a yellow crocus and swallowing the fragment, after the fashion of a robin with a worm. When this was done it hopped over to another yellow crocus and repeated the performance. There were plenty of sparrows about, but only one delinquent."

In a character sketch of the late Lord Dufferin in the March "Review of Reviews," Mr. Stead recalls some amusing talk he had with him once about the extent to which the world was being Americanised by the seductiveness of the American girls: "It is really terrible," he said, "to note the havoc she wrecks upon the susceptible diplomatists of the world whom she finds at Washington. They find her irresistible, and the most cosmopolitan of services is being Americanized to the core." Of the American girls herself Lord Dufferin said he was "a little too old-fashioned in his ideas easily to reconcile himself to the innocent licence of the self-defending but self-indulgent daughter of Brother Jonathan."

Advice to Mothers! —Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, its oftens the gums allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

WRITERS AND READERS.

It has been arranged to accelerate the production of [t]he remaining portion of the Oxford English Dic[t]ionary. The whole work will consist of ten volumes (the last to contain certain addenda) and of these the [s]ixth volume is now in course of publication; a further [in]stalment of L-M-N being due on April 1st. Title [p]ages have been prepared for those who wish to have [t]he Dictionary bound in half volumes, and in future it [w]ill be possible to obtain in this form.

A volume of selected passages from the writings [o]f Robert Louis Stevenson is to be published by Messrs [C]hatto under the title R. L. S." The selection has [b]een made by Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, Stevenson's son-[in]-law, who is at present resident in New York. The [id]ea is to provide Stevenson lovers with a dainty pocket [vo]lume of literary gems by the master.

Some further letters of Darwin remain to be pub[lis]hed, and they will probably see the light during the [pr]esent year. Meanwhile Mr. Murray is bringing [ou]t a cheap edition of Darwin's biography, which [fir]st appeared in 1887. Latter there was an abbre[vi]ated edition and this is a reprint of it with the [ex]cellent portrait of Darwin which shows him in [hi]s old age. Wearing an Inverness cloak and a soft [fel]t hat—a striking and picturesque figure altogether.

Mrs. Stepney Rawsons new novel, "journey man [lo]ve," which Messrs. Hutchinson will publish very [sh]ortly. deals with a different period and theme from [th]ose of her "Lady of the Regency." The scene of the [bo]ok is laid in Paris in 47 and 48, the years in which [th]e career of Louis Phillippe reached its pitiful crisis. [Th]e principles are not however, historical personages, [th]ough Louis Napoleon, Heine, and Chopin are [int]roduced episodically into the narrative.

Mr. Nevill M. Meakin the author of a novel of the [Cr]usades which Mr. Heinemann has ready, is a direct [de]scendant of Wordsworth. He studied at Oxford, [an]d won distinction with a historical essay on the [pe]riod of Crusades. Now he has turned his knowledge [to] it into a romance which has the colour and the [pe]ople of history. Mr. Meakin has been the better [ab]le to understand both since he has travelled exten[si]vely in Turky and Syria. In fact he wrote part of [T]he Assessins,' as the story is called, while in those [pa]rts. He is at present travelling.

" A volume has been written by Miss Jessie Patrick [Fin]dlay on the more famous poetesses and song [wr]iters of Scotland. The book includes Lady Nairne [La]dy Anne Lindsay, Lady Grisell Hume, Jean Glover, [an]d Elizabeth Hamilton. Their portraits will appear [in] the volume, which is entitled " The Spindle-side [of] Scottish Song." It is to be published by Messrs. [De]nt, who also announces that they have a book by [M]r. Stanley Lane Poole nearly ready. It describes [Ca]iro for the Mediæval Towns, Series and it is [ill]ustrated by Mr. J. A. Symington and from photo[gr]aphs.

A definite announcement reaches us as to the size [wh]ich that valuable work the Oxford English [Di]ctionary will be, when it is complete. There will, [in] all, be ten volumes, and of these five have already [be]en published, while three more are in the press. [Th]us more than half the work is out, and the pro[du]ction of what remains is being accelerated. A [pl]an for the ultimate distribution of the contents [sh]ows that " C " will need a volume all to itself, and [in] several cases two letters will fill a volume. Half-[vo]lume titles have been prepared in response to [su]ggestions from Professor Skeat and other purchasers [fo]r use when it is desired to bind the book in half-[vol]umes.

A book on famous English book collectors will be [pu]blished within the next few days by Messrs. Kegan [P]aul. The writer of it is Mr. William Younger [Fl]etcher, who knows the subject well and loves it. [H]e has gathered his information from the many [bo]oks throughout which it has hitherto been scattered, [an]d also from new sources. He gives short histories, [of]ten accompanied by portraits, of book collectors like [Lo]rd Ashburnham, Lord Burghley, Sir Hans Sloane, [an]d Sir Kenelm Digby. Another figure of the gallery [is] Pepys, and Cranmer and Laud both have places [w]ithin it. Careful accounts are given of historic [co]llections, as well as of the collectors.

Madame Navarro contributes an interesting preface [to] the auto-biography of Miss Clara Morris, the Ame[ri]can actress, which Messrs. Isbister will publish on [M]onday. She says:— I trust the work will help to [st]em the tide of girls who so blindly rush into a [p]rofession of which they are ignorant, for which they [ar]e unfitted, and in which dangers unnumbered lurk [o]n all sides. If, with Clara Morris's power and [ch]arm, so much had to be suffered, what is—what [m]ust be—the lot of so many mediocrities who pass [th]rough the same fires with no reward in the end? [A]bout the book itself, its wit, its pathos, its womanly [co]urage, Madame Navarro is enthusiastic.

Mr. Ernest Vizetelly has almost finished his book, [wh]ich Messrs. Chatto are to publish, on the originals [of] Bluebeard. He assigns the greater part of it to [Gi]lles de Rais or Retz, Marshal of France, whom he [de]scribes as one of the bravest captains and vilest [m]onsters that ever lived. This man was of illustri[ou]s descent premier baron of Brittany and as wealthy [as] a modern millionaire. He spent his substance in [ri]otous living in staging great mysteries for the public [am]usement, and in equipping military forces for the [de]fence of France in the days of Joan of Arc, whose [co]mrade in arms he was. He sought to restore his [fo]rtunes by the practice of alchemy, sorcery and [m]agic, and the offering of human sacrifices. For [th]ese practices the French Blue-beard was eventually [br]ought to trial and executed.

Contentio Veritatis, the book in which six well-[kn]own Oxford tutors deal with some of the religious [an]d church problems of the time, will be published [by] Mr. Murray next week. There is says the preface [a] vague feeling that the Old Orthodoxy is impossible. [Pe]ople suspect that much that was commonly [be]lieved is no longer tenable, but they do not know [ho]w much, nor by what it is to be replaced. The [wr]iters of the present work are well aware that the [ne]eded reconstruction must take a much more solid [an]d substantial form than a volume of essays by [di]fferent authors. The most that such a volume can [do] is to call attention to the need of such a recons[tr]uction, to show that the need is felt, and to indicate [so]me of the lines on which they believe it ought to [ta]ke place. It is possible that Contentio Veritatis may [ex]cite as much interest as did Lux Mundi, a book [w]hich it resembles in idea.

"Youth, and Other Tales" is a volume by Mr. [Jo]seph Conrad, which will appear during the spring. —Mrs. Gertrude Atherton has written a novel, " The [Co]nqueror," which is based on the career of that [no]table American, Alexander Hamilton. It will be [p]ublished by Messrs. Macmillan.—They are also to [is]sue here a story by Mr. Charles Major, whose book "When Knighthood was in Flower," had a great boom [i]n America. Its successor is an English tale with [th]e title " Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall." —A [s]ix-penny edition of Wilkie Collin's story, " Man and [W]ife," is being issued by Messrs. Chatto. It was first [p]ublished in 1870, and it keeps its hold so well that [a] hundred thousand copies of the six-penny edition [h]ave been printed.—Mr. Sydney Grier, who is known [f]or several good historical novels, has another coming [o]ut with Messrs. Blackwood. It is entitled " The Prince of the Captivity." —" Ahana," a novel by a new writer, Miss K. M. Edge, is announced by Messrs. Chapman.—Messrs. Blackie and Son will publish next week Miss Heddle's new novel of dramatic incident in a university city beyond the Tweed. It is entitled "A Mystery of St. Rule's."

There is to be an issue in six-penny parts with illustrations, of Green's Short history of the English [p]eople, which has already appeared in shilling parts. —"Philosophy Its Scope and Relations," is a volume of lectures by the late Professor Henry Sidgwick, [w]hich Messrs. Macmillan will publish.—Dr. Montgo[m]ery, the Secretary of the S.P.G., is contributing a volume on foreign missions to Messrs. Longman's series of handbooks for the clergy. Until recently [H]. Montgomery was Bishop of Tasmania.—Messrs. P[u]tnam are publishing a field-book of American wild flowers. It is by Mr. Schuyler Mathews, a well-known New England naturalist, and it has colour-[pl]ates.—Mr. Murray is issuing a new edition, fully re[v]ised, of Mr. H.W. Hoare's book on the evolution of th[e] English Bible.—Dr. Horton has just completed th[e] manuscript of a volume which will appear in the Fre[e] Church Library, published by Mr. Arthur Stock-w[ell]. It is entitled "The Dissolution of Dissent."

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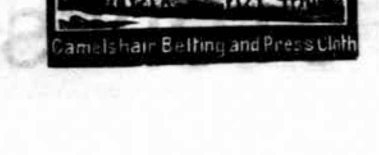
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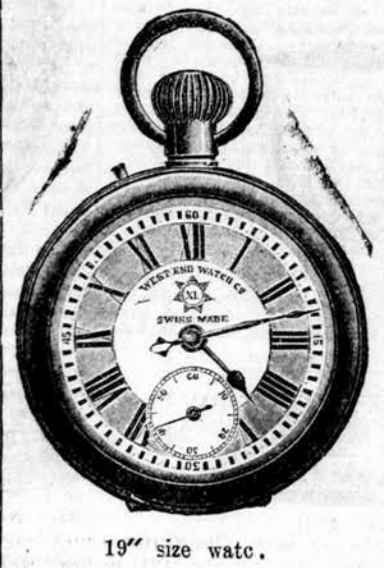
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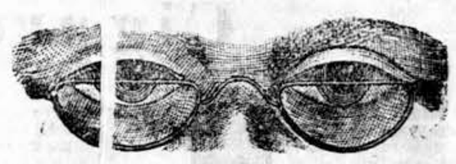
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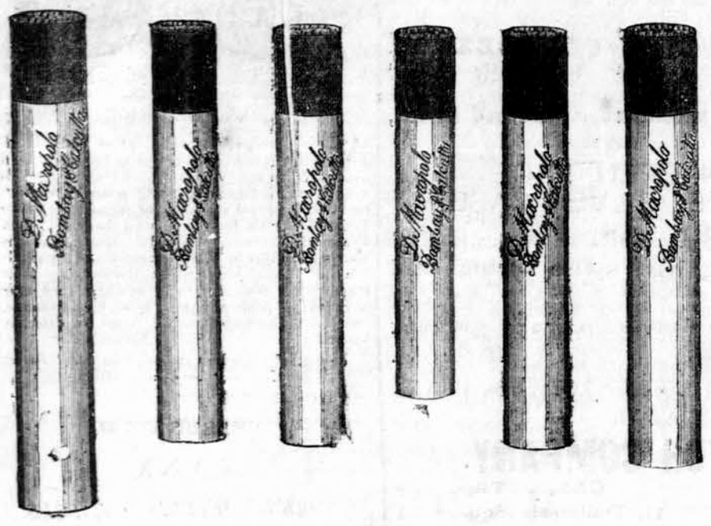
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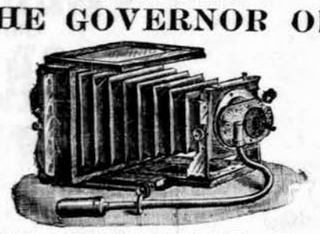
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Prize Cup, height with lint 11½ inches, Rs. 100



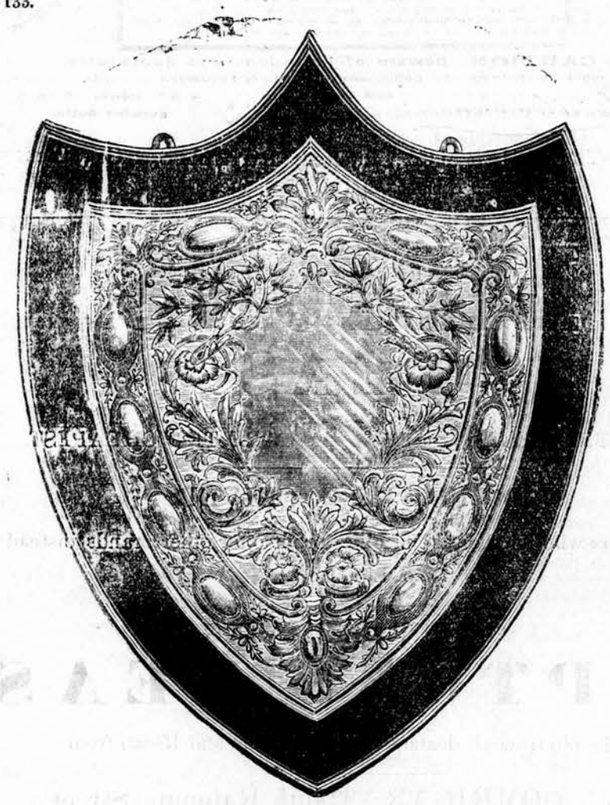
No. 1206.
Silver Bowl, height with plinth 9 inches, width of bowl 8 inches, Rs. 202.



No. 1207.
Silver Bowl, height with plinth 12½ inches, width of bowl 10 inches Rs. 416.



No. 1210.
terling Silver Hall Marked Present ation Bowl, 9 ins., Rs. 450.



Sterling Silver Shield, 23½ ins. by 17 in. on Ebonised Back.
Rs 550.

Designs for Special Shields sent on application.



No. 1212.
Sterling Silver Hall Marked Presentation Bowl 12 inches Rs. 450.

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Builds up the System. Strengthens.

This warm climate is very trying to all. The blood easily becomes impure and the nervous system greatly debilitated. But you can retain your health and keep your nervous system strong.

This is the portrait of Mr. William Fanning, of Beaconsfield, Fremantle, Western Australia. In his letter he says:



"Upon arriving in Western Australia three years ago, I found that my blood was in bad condition, and my general system all run down. I suffered greatly, especially from indigestion. I had heard so much about

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I thought I would try it. I did so, and only three bottles restored my strength, built up my system, and cured my dyspepsia. And I have also found it a great nerve tonic."

If you are bilious, constipated, or are troubled with headache, take Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

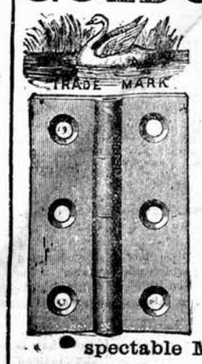
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